

EXHIBIT B

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant.

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Liquidation of
Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

FAIRFIELD INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED,
STABLE FUND, FAIRFIELD GREENWICH
LIMITED, FAIRFIELD GREENWICH (BERMUDA),
LTD., FAIRFIELD GREENWICH ADVISORS LLC,
FAIRFIELD INTERNATIONAL MANAGERS, INC.,
WALTER NOEL, JEFFREY TUCKER, ANDRES
PIEDRAHITA, AMIT VIJAYVERGIYA, PHILIP
TOUB, CORINA NOEL PIEDRAHITA, FAIRFIELD
GREENWICH CAPITAL PARTNERS and SHARE
MANAGEMENT LLC,

Defendants.

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (SMB)

SIPA Liquidation

(Substantively Consolidated)

Adv. Pro. No. 09-01239 (SMB)

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff Irving H. Picard, as trustee (the “Trustee”) for the liquidation of the business of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”) under the Securities Investor Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78aaa–III (“SIPA”), and the substantively consolidated chapter 7 estate of Bernard L. Madoff (“Madoff”), by the Trustee’s undersigned counsel, for his second amended complaint, states as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. No investment firm in BLMIS’s infamous history was more intertwined with Bernard Madoff than the Fairfield Greenwich Group (“FGG”). FGG and its partners fed more investment capital to Madoff than any other. Madoff needed FGG’s international connections and the billions of dollars it collected from investors. But it was a symbiotic relationship. As much as Madoff needed FGG, the FGG partners needed Madoff to develop and maintain their spectacular wealth and support their extravagant lifestyles.

2. The FGG partners were deferential to “Uncle Bernie,” as they called him. His steady returns, seemingly impervious to market forces, bolstered FGG even in times of financial crisis.

3. If the FGG partners saw themselves as one big family, Madoff was part of that family. They shared the good times—birthdays, anniversaries, retirements, holidays, yacht trips, and vacations in exotic locales—and the bad, grieving over illnesses and deaths in the family.

4. The partners felt so close to Madoff that they made a video, shown at one partner’s retirement party, with open references to Ponzi schemes and the impossible returns Madoff delivered: “Bernie and Sentry...spell a super return that is practically guaranteed...!” Madoff, who attended the party, had the copies of the video confiscated and destroyed—or as one FGG employee put it, Bernie had those videos “taken care of.”

7. One used his background as a former Securities and Exchange Commission attorney as his calling card to add an air of legitimacy to Madoff investment. Another suppressed his observations about BLMIS's inexplicable operations, noting that he saw it as his job to "live better than any of [his] clients."

9. It is inescapable that FGG partners knew BLMIS was not trading securities. They knew BLMIS's returns could not be the result of the split strike conversion strategy (the "SSC Strategy"). They knew BLMIS's equities and options trading volumes were impossible. They knew that BLMIS reported impossible, out-of-range trades, which almost always were in Madoff's favor. They knew Madoff's auditor was not certified and lacked the ability to audit

PARTIES

12. Fairfield Sentry Limited (“Fairfield Sentry”) was incorporated on October 30, 1990 under the International Business Companies Act of the British Virgin Islands, and automatically re-registered on January 1, 2007 as a business company under the BVI Business Companies Act of 2004. Fairfield Sentry commenced operations on December 1, 1990.

14. Defendant Fairfield Greenwich (Bermuda), Ltd. (“FG Bermuda”) is a company organized and existing under the laws of Bermuda with its principal place of business at 12 Church Street, Suite 606, Hamilton, Bermuda, HM 11. FG Bermuda was a wholly owned subsidiary of FG Limited until January 1, 2008, at which time ownership was transferred to the other FGG partners based on their FGG partner percentages. At all times relevant to the conduct complained of herein, FG Bermuda conducted business in New York and certain of its employees were based in New York. Except for administrative assistants, all FG Bermuda employees reported directly to FGG personnel in New York. FG Bermuda’s files were maintained in New York.

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17. Defendant Fairfield Investment Fund Limited (“FIFL”) is a British Virgin Islands International Business Company, created on July 27, 2000. Its registered office is c/o Codan Trust Company (B.V.I.) Ltd., Romasco Place, Wickhams Cay 1, P.O. Box 3140, Road Town, Tortola, B.V.I. At times relevant to the conduct complained of, FIFL routinely conducted business in New York. FIFL was managed from FGG’s New York City office, which was the client and billing contact for FIFL. FGG operated FIFL as a fund of funds. FG Advisors served as FIFL’s investment manager. FG Limited served as FIFL’s placement agent. FIFL’s PPMs directed all FIFL investors or potential FIFL investors to communicate with the fund by corresponding with FG Limited or FG Advisors at FGG’s New York City office. Defendants Jeffrey Tucker and Walter Noel served as FIFL’s directors and managed FIFL with others such as Mark McKeefry in New York. Noel signed the written agreement on behalf of FIFL under

22. Defendant Jeffrey Tucker is an individual who maintains a residence and conducts or conducted business in New York.

24. Defendant Amit Vijayvergiya is a citizen of Canada who conducts or conducted business in New York.

26. Defendant Corina Noel Piedrahita is an individual who conducts or conducted business in New York.

A. BLMIS

28. In compliance with 15 U.S.C. § 78o(b)(1) and SEC Rule 15b1-3, and regardless of its business form, BLMIS operated as a single broker-dealer from 1960 through 2008. Public

29. For most of its existence, BLMIS’s principal place of business was 885 Third Avenue in New York City, where Madoff operated three principal business units: a proprietary trading desk, a broker-dealer operation, and an investment advisory business (the “IA Business”).

30. BLMIS's website publicly boasted about the sophistication and success of its proprietary trading desk and broker-dealer operations, which were well known in the financial industry. BLMIS's website omitted the IA Business entirely. BLMIS did not register as an investment adviser with the SEC until 2006, following an investigation by the SEC in which FGG participated, which forced Madoff to register.

31. For more than 20 years preceding that registration, the financial reports BLMIS filed with the SEC fraudulently omitted the existence of billions of dollars of customer funds BLMIS managed through its IA Business.

32. In 2006, BLMIS filed its first Form ADV (Uniform Application for Investment Adviser Registration) with the SEC, reporting that BLMIS had 23 customer accounts with total assets under management (“AUM”) of \$11.7 billion. BLMIS filed its last Form ADV in January

33. At all relevant times, Madoff operated the IA Business as a Ponzi scheme using money deposited by customers that BLMIS claimed to invest in securities. The IA Business had no legitimate business operations and produced no profits or earnings. Madoff was assisted by several family members and a few employees, including Frank DiPascali, Irwin Lipkin, David Kugel, Annette Bongiorno, JoAnn Crupi, and others, who pleaded to, or were found guilty of, assisting Madoff in carrying out the fraud.

35. To provide cover for BLMIS's fraudulent IA Business, BLMIS employed Friehling & Horowitz, CPA, P.C. ("Friehling & Horowitz") as its auditor, which accepted BLMIS's fraudulently reported trading revenues and/or commissions on its financial statements and other regulatory reports that BLMIS filed. Friehling & Horowitz was a three-person accounting firm based out of a strip mall in Rockland County, New York. Of the three

employees at the firm, one was a licensed CPA, one was an administrative assistant, and one was a semi-retired accountant living in Florida.

36. On or about November 3, 2009, David Friebling, the sole proprietor of Friebling & Horowitz, pleaded guilty to filing false audit reports for BLMIS and filing false tax returns for Madoff and others. BLMIS's publicly available SEC Form X-17A-5 included copies of these fictitious annual audited financial statements prepared by Friebling & Horowitz.

Madoff's Investment Strategy

37. BLMIS purported to execute two primary investment strategies for IA Business customers: the convertible arbitrage strategy and the SSC Strategy. For a limited group of IA Business customers, primarily consisting of Madoff's close friends and their families, Madoff also purportedly purchased securities that were held for a certain time and then purportedly sold for a profit. At all relevant times, Madoff conducted no legitimate business operations using any of these strategies.

38. All funds received from IA Business customers were commingled in a single BLMIS account maintained at JPMorgan Chase Bank. These commingled funds were not used to trade securities, but rather to make distributions to, or payments for, other customers, to benefit Madoff and his family personally, and to prop up Madoff's proprietary trading business.

39. The convertible arbitrage investment strategy was supposed to generate profits by taking advantage of the pricing mismatches that can occur between the equity and bond/preferred equity markets. Investors were told they would gain profits from a change in the expectations for the stock or convertible security over time. In the 1970s this strategy represented a significant portion of the total IA Business accounts, but by the early 1990s the strategy was purportedly used in only a small percentage of IA Business accounts.

40. From the early 1990s forward, Madoff began telling IA Business customers that he employed the SSC Strategy for their accounts, even though in reality BLMIS never traded any securities for its IA Business customers.

41. BLMIS reported falsified trades using backdated trade data on monthly account statements sent to IA Business customers that typically reflected impossibly consistent gains on the customers' principal investments.

42. By 1992, the SSC Strategy purported to involve: (i) the purchase of a group or basket of equities intended to highly correlate to the S&P 100 Index; (ii) the purchase of out-of-the-money S&P 100 Index put options; and (iii) the sale of out-of-the-money S&P 100 Index call options.

43. The put options were to limit the downside risk of sizeable price changes in the basket. The exercise of put options could not turn losses into gains, but rather could only put a floor on losses. By definition, the exercise of a put option should have entailed a loss for BLMIS.

44. The sale of call options would partially offset the costs associated with acquiring puts but would have the detrimental effect of putting a ceiling on gains. The call options would make it difficult, if not impossible, for BLMIS to perform as well as the market, let alone outperform the market, because in a rising market, calls would have been expected to be exercised by the counterparty.

45. The simultaneous purchase of puts and sale of calls to hedge a securities position is commonly referred to as a "collar." The collar provides downside protection while limiting the upside.

48. Sophisticated or professional investors including FGG and Defendants knew that Madoff could not be using the SSC Strategy because his returns drastically outperformed the market. BLMIS showed only 16 months of negative returns over the course of its existence compared to 82 months of negative returns in the S&P 100 Index over the same time period. Not only did BLMIS post gains that exceeded (at times, significantly) the S&P 100 Index's performance, it would also regularly show gains when the S&P 100 Index was down (at times significantly). Such results were impossible if BLMIS had actually been implementing the SSC Strategy.

49. BLMIS charged commissions on purportedly executed trades rather than industry-standard management and performance fees based on AUM or profits. By using a commission-

based structure instead, Madoff inexplicably walked away from hundreds of millions of dollars in fees.

BLMIS's Market Timing

50. Madoff also lied to customers when he told them that he carefully timed securities purchases and sales to maximize value. Madoff explained that he succeeded at market timing by intermittently entering and exiting the market. During the times when Madoff purported to be out of the market, he purported to invest BLMIS customer funds in Treasury Bills or mutual funds invested in Treasury Bills. BLMIS's customer statements also showed, without fail, a total withdrawal from the market at every quarter and year-end.

51. As a registered broker-dealer, BLMIS was required, pursuant to section 240.17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to file quarterly and annual reports with the SEC that showed, among other things, financial information on customer activity, cash on hand, and assets and liabilities at the time of reporting. BLMIS's reported quarterly and year-end exits were undertaken to avoid these SEC requirements. But these exits also meant that BLMIS was stuck with the then-prevailing market conditions. It would be impossible to automatically sell all positions at fixed times, independent of market conditions, and win almost every time.

52. BLMIS's practice of exiting the market at fixed times, regardless of market conditions, was completely at odds with the opportunistic nature of the SSC Strategy, which does not depend on exiting the market in a particular month.

BLMIS Execution

53. BLMIS's execution, as reported on its customer statements, showed a consistent ability to buy low and sell high, an ability so uncanny that any sophisticated or professional investor, such as FGG and Defendants, would know it was statistically impossible.

No Evidence of BLMIS Trading

54. There is no record of BLMIS clearing a single purchase or sale of securities in connection with the SSC Strategy at The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, the clearinghouse for such transactions, its predecessors, or any other trading platform on which BLMIS could have traded securities. There are no other BLMIS records that demonstrate that BLMIS traded securities using the SSC Strategy.

55. All exchange-listed options relating to the companies within the S&P 100 Index, including options based upon the S&P 100 Index itself, clear through the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). The OCC has no records showing that BLMIS’s IA Business cleared any trades in any exchange-listed options.

The Collapse of The Ponzi Scheme

56. The Ponzi scheme collapsed in December 2008, when BLMIS customers’ requests for redemptions overwhelmed the flow of new investments.

57. At their plea hearings, Madoff and DiPascali admitted that BLMIS purchased none of the securities listed on the IA Business customers’ fraudulent statements, and that the IA Business operated as a Ponzi scheme.

58. At all relevant times, BLMIS was insolvent because (i) its assets were worth less than the value of its liabilities; (ii) it could not meet its obligations as they came due; and (iii) at the time of the transfers alleged herein, BLMIS was left with insufficient capital.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

59. This is an adversary proceeding commenced in this Court, in which the main underlying SIPA proceeding, No. 08-01789 (SMB), is pending. The SIPA proceeding was originally brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as

61. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

62. This adversary proceeding is brought under SIPA §§ 78fff(b) and 78fff-2(c)(3), 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) and 550(a), and other applicable law.

63. On the Filing Date, Madoff was arrested by federal agents for criminal violations of federal securities laws, including securities fraud, investment adviser fraud, and mail and wire fraud. Contemporaneously, the SEC commenced the District Court proceeding.

65. Also on December 15, 2008, Judge Stanton granted SIPC's application and entered an order pursuant to SIPA, which, in pertinent part:

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- removed the case to this Court pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(4).

66. By orders dated December 23, 2008 and February 4, 2009, respectively, this Court approved the Trustee's bond and found that the Trustee was a disinterested person. Accordingly, the Trustee is duly qualified to serve and act on behalf of the estate.

67. On April 13, 2009, an involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against Madoff, and on June 9, 2009, this Court substantively consolidated the chapter 7 estate of Madoff into the SIPA proceeding.

68. At a plea hearing on March 12, 2009, in the case captioned *United States v. Madoff*, Case No. 09-CR-213(DC), Madoff pleaded guilty to an 11-count criminal information filed against him by the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. At the plea hearing, Madoff admitted in his allocution statement that he “operated a Ponzi scheme through the investment advisory side of [BLMIS].”

69. Madoff stated in his March 12, 2009 allocution:

The essence of my scheme was that I represented to clients and prospective clients who wished to open investment advisory and individual trading accounts with me that I would invest their money in shares of common stock, options, and other securities of large well-known corporations, and upon request, would return to them their profits and principal. Those representations were false for many years up and until I was arrested on December 11, 2008. I never invested these funds in the securities, as I had promised. Instead, those funds were deposited in a bank account at Chase Manhattan Bank. When clients wished to receive the profits they believed they had earned with me or to redeem their principal, I used the money in the Chase Manhattan Bank account that belonged to them or other clients to pay the requested funds.

70. In the same allocution, Madoff detailed his SSC Strategy:

Through the split strike conversion strategy, I promised to clients and prospective clients that client funds would be invested in a basket of common stocks within the Standard & Poors 100 index, a collection of the 100 largest publicly-traded companies in terms of

their market capitalization. I promised I would select a basket of stocks that would closely mimic the price movements of the Standard & Poors 100 index. I promised I would opportunistically time those purchases and would be out of the market intermittently, investing client funds during these periods in United States Government-issued securities, such as United States Treasury bills. In addition, I promised that as part of the split strike conversion strategy, I would hedge the investments I made in the basket of common stocks by using client funds to buy and sell option contracts related to those stocks, thereby limiting the potential client losses caused by unpredictable changes in stock prices. In fact, I never made those investments I promised clients, who believed they were invested with me in the split strike conversion strategy.

71. BLMIS investment advisory customers received account statements from BLMIS that purported to reflect securities transactions involving stocks and Government-issued securities related to the SSC Strategy, and investment returns that appeared as though their investments with BLMIS were profitable. Madoff further explained in his allocation:

To further cover up the fact that I had not executed trades on behalf of my investment advisory clients, I knowingly caused false trading confirmations and client account statements that reflected the bogus transactions and positions to be created and sent to clients purportedly involved in the split strike conversion strategy, as well as other individual clients I defrauded who believed they had invested in securities through me.

72. At a plea hearing on August 11, 2009, in the case captioned *United States v. DiPascali*, Case No. 09-CR-764 (RJS), Frank DiPascali, a former BLMIS employee, pleaded guilty to a ten-count criminal information charging him with participating in and conspiring to perpetuate the Ponzi scheme. DiPascali admitted that neither purchases nor sales of securities took place in connection with BLMIS customer accounts and that the Ponzi scheme had been ongoing at BLMIS since at least the 1980s.

73. At the plea hearing, DiPascali testified that he had been instructed to falsely represent to clients that security trading was occurring in their investment accounts when in fact, no trades were being made. DiPascali explained:

From our office in Manhattan at Bernie Madoff's direction, and together with others, I represented to hundreds, if not thousands, of clients that security trades were being placed in their accounts when in fact no trades were taking place at all. . . .

Most of the time the clients' money just simply went into a bank account in New York that Bernie Madoff controlled. Between the early '90s and December '08 at Bernie Madoff's direction, and together with others, I did [the] follow[ing] things: On a regular basis I told clients over the phones and using wires that transactions on national securities exchanges were taking place in their account when I knew that no such transactions were indeed taking place. I also took steps to conceal from clients, from the SEC, and from auditors the fact that no actual security trades were taking place and to perpetuate the illusion that they actually were. On a regular basis I used hindsight to file historical prices on stocks then I used those prices to post purchase of sales to customer accounts as if they had been executed in realtime. On a regular basis I added fictitious trade data to account statements of certain clients to reflect the specific rate of earn return that Bernie Madoff had directed for that client. . . .

I knew no trades were happening. I knew I was participating in a fraudulent scheme. I knew what was happening was criminal and I did it anyway.

74. At a plea hearing on November 21, 2011, in the case captioned *United States v. Kugel*, Case No. 10-CR-228 (LTS), David Kugel, a former BLMIS trader and manager, pleaded guilty to a six-count criminal information charging him with securities fraud, falsifying the records of BLMIS, conspiracy, and bank fraud. Kugel admitted to helping create false, backdated trades in BLMIS customer accounts beginning in the early 1970s.

75. On March 24, 2014, Daniel Bonventre, Annette Bongiorno, JoAnn Crupi, George Perez, and Jerome O'Hara were convicted of fraud and other crimes in connection with their participation in the Ponzi scheme as employees of BLMIS's IA Business.

76. As the Trustee appointed under SIPA, the Trustee is charged with assessing claims, recovering and distributing customer property to BLMIS's customers holding allowed customer claims, and liquidating any remaining BLMIS assets for the benefit of the estate and its creditors. The Trustee is using his authority under SIPA and the Bankruptcy Code to avoid and

78. The Trustee has standing to bring the avoidance and recovery claims under SIPA § 78fff-1(a) and applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, including 11 U.S.C. §§ 323(b), 544, and 704(a)(1), because the Trustee has the power and authority to avoid and recover transfers under Bankruptcy Code §§ 544, 547, 548, 549, 550(a), and 551, and SIPA §§ 78fff-1(a) and 78fff-2(c)(3).

Noel and Tucker Founded and Strategically Expanded FGG

80. Noel and Tucker, who endowed FGG with their considerable investment industry experience, were principals of the many entities comprising FGG, including Fairfield Sentry,

82. Tucker was an attorney with the SEC's enforcement division from 1970 to 1978. He later entered private practice where one of his clients was Fred Kolber & Co., a registered broker-dealer with successful practices in arbitrage and hedge trading and equity options market making on the American Stock Exchange and Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE").

84. That same year, Tucker and Noel became acquainted when Tucker and Kolber sublet office space for the Greenwich Options Fund from Noel. Impressed with Greenwich Options Fund's performance, Noel wanted in. He told Kolber he could raise investment capital for an offshore counterpart he envisioned. In 1988, Noel, Tucker, and Kolber launched Fairfield International Limited, the first FGG offshore fund.

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86. By early 1989, Noel and Tucker felt that, combined, the two funds commanded too much capital to continue to employ a purely market-neutral strategy. They set out to find “alternative/non-traditional managers” to manage a portion of the funds’ capital.

87. One such manager was Madoff, to whom they were introduced in 1989 by Tucker’s father-in-law. Madoff sold them on the SSC Strategy, which they began to “test” with small investments. This paved the way for Tucker and Noel to launch a series of BLMIS investment vehicles and entities over the next several years.

Noel and Tucker Establish Fairfield Sentry

88. On October 30, 1990, Noel and Tucker formed Fairfield Sentry, a “single investment fund employing the split-strike conversion strategy” and appointed Noel as a director. Fairfield Sentry was a shell entity with no employees.

89. In November 1990, Fairfield Sentry opened a BLMIS account with a \$4 million deposit. Noel and Tucker offered shares of Fairfield Sentry to non-U.S. taxpayers at a minimum initial investment of \$100,000. Under Fairfield Sentry’s offering memorandum, the fund’s investment manager was required to invest no less than 95% of the fund’s assets through BLMIS.

90. Fairfield Sentry opened a second BLMIS account in 1992. The account opening documents for both accounts listed Fairfield International Managers’ Greenwich office as Fairfield Sentry’s address.

91. From the beginning, to comport with Madoff’s requirement for BLMIS feeder funds, Fairfield Sentry ceded control of not only its investment decisions, but also the custody of its assets, to BLMIS. Noel and Tucker arranged for Citco Global Custody N.V. to be listed as

Fairfield Sentry's custodian with the understanding that Citco would hold that position in name only, as custodial duties were contractually delegated to BLMIS.

92. Responsibility for Fairfield Sentry's investment decisions was, likewise, delegated to BLMIS. Even so, Fairfield International Managers was listed as Fairfield Sentry's investment adviser, for which it was paid a 20% performance fee. Through this arrangement, FGG received hundreds of millions of dollars in fees.

93. As Noel and Tucker raised investment capital for Fairfield Sentry and built the FGG enterprise, they cemented their relationship with Madoff, meeting frequently and socializing, eventually coming to inhabit, with their families, the same social circles.

Noel and Tucker Expanded the FGG Infrastructure and Formed Investment Vehicles to Increase FGG's Capacity for BLMIS Investment

94. After forming Fairfield Sentry, Noel and Tucker continued to expand FGG, aggressively marketing new BLMIS investment vehicles. As FGG's fees were based on AUM, the greater the investment with FGG, the greater its fees.

95. Fairfield Sentry was a U.S. dollar-denominated fund limited to investment from non-United States taxpayers, narrowing the pool of potential investors. To attract other investors, Noel and Tucker set up fund structures that accepted U.S. taxpayer investors and investors seeking to invest in non-U.S. currencies.

96. To continue FGG's expansion, Noel and Tucker formed Fairfield Sigma as a British Virgin Islands International Business Company. Fairfield Sigma accepted subscriptions in Euros and was wholly invested in Fairfield Sentry.

97. To attract investors using Swiss francs, Noel and Tucker formed Fairfield Lambda, a BVI International Business Company that also invested 100% of its assets in Fairfield Sentry.

100. In 2006, FGG moved some Greenwich Sentry investors into another feeder fund, Greenwich Sentry Partners, a Delaware limited partnership. BLMIS served as Greenwich Sentry Partners' investment manager, execution agent, and custodian, and thus held substantially all of Greenwich Sentry Partners' assets. FG Bermuda served as Greenwich Sentry Partners' general partner.

Andrés Piedrahita Joins FGG

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104. In October 1997, Noel, Tucker, and Piedrahita agreed to combine FGG and Littlestone Associates. Thereafter, FGG named Piedrahita its third “founding partner,” along with Noel and Tucker.

106. In 2001, Piedrahita transferred his ownership interest in FG Limited to Safehand Investments, his Cayman Islands corporation. Piedrahita organized Safehand Investments and wholly owns it through a Piedrahita-settled trust, RD Trust. Since organizing Safehand Investments, Piedrahita operated it as his alter ego, exercising dominion, influence, and control over it and using its funds for his personal use and benefit. Safehand Investments received distributions from FG Limited and FG Bermuda at Piedrahita's request, thereby hiding the fact that Piedrahita was the beneficiary of millions of dollars in distributions resulting from BLMIS's fraud. Both Safehand Investments and PF Trustees Limited in its capacity as trustee of RD Trust

108. Piedrahita shared with Noel and Tucker the responsibilities of managing and supervising FGG's efforts in Europe and Latin America. Piedrahita also drew on his close personal relationship with Madoff, hosting Madoff on his yacht.

110. The three founders ran FGG as a tight-knit family organization. Madoff frequently met with the Defendants in person at the BLMIS offices, for lunch and dinner, and at social functions. Tucker met with Madoff at least 44 times between 1997 and 2008. Noel met with him at least 10 times. Vijayvergiya, FGG's Chief Risk Officer, visited BLMIS's offices at least once or twice each year. Madoff also held in-person meetings with other FGG employees and had additional meetings scheduled in his calendar with the "Fairfield" team. Madoff kept the contact information for Tucker, Noel, and McKeefry, FGG's Chief Legal Officer and Chief Operating Officer in his personal calendar, alongside that of various other Madoff insiders.

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one of the most challenging periods in its history. March was the first time that everything that could go wrong did go wrong AND over every single strategy, the exception being our favourite and steadfast Uncle Bernie, who is always there to give us a helping hand.”

Keeping FGG in the Family

112. Four of Noel’s daughters married investment industry professionals and FGG capitalized on their husbands’ contacts. Corina Noel Piedrahita was the first, marrying Piedrahita, who expanded FGG’s sources of investment capital. She and Piedrahita resided in the United States, maintaining multiple residences in New York between 2001 and 2008, as well as residences in Connecticut, Florida, and Spain.

113. Noel’s daughter, Lisina, married Yanko della Schiava in 1991. Della Schiava joined FGG in 1999 and served as a key sales employee in charge of business development raising investment capital in southern Europe. Della Schiava became an FGG partner in 2008 and was the Managing Director of the Global Business Development section of FGG’s client group.

114. Noel’s daughter, Alix, married defendant Toub. Since joining FGG in 1997, Toub focused his business development activities on Brazil and the Middle East. He was an FGG partner and served on FGG’s Executive Committee.

115. In 2002, Noel’s daughter, Marisa, married Matthew Brown, then a rising star in the investment banking industry. Brown merged his company with FGG in 2005, and worked in the New York office, where he was responsible for marketing, managing third-party platforms, and global business development. He became a partner on January 1, 2008.

The FGG Partnership

116. On paper, the FGG entities appeared to be separate and discrete. But FGG operated as a “flat organization”—a single cohesive unit steered by Noel, Tucker, and Piedrahita.

117. The FGG partners operated in unison to perpetuate the FGG enterprise. The interests of all Defendants were aligned, with each defendant benefiting by increasing the FGG funds' AUM for investment solely with BLMIS.

118. FGG held itself out and operated as a *de facto* partnership. Through both words and actions, the FGG partners held themselves out as partners in FGG. For example, an FGG brochure describes FGG as consisting of "Partners" and attributes the partners' activities to FGG.

119. The FGG partners: (i) shared, on a *pro rata* basis, the profits and losses realized by the FGG entities; (ii) made *pro rata* contributions to the capital of FGG entities; (iii) intended to carry on as co-owners of FGG with the common goal of earning a profit; and (iv) participated in the management of entities within the FGG enterprise. FGG's compensation structure was consolidated and its profits passed through FG Bermuda and FG Limited before being distributed to the partners. As a *de facto* partnership, the knowledge of all its members (i.e., the FGG partners and FGG entities) is imputed among each other through the partnership itself, as are the liabilities each FGG partner and entity incurred.

120. The FGG funds' investments with BLMIS were at the center of FGG's business. To manage the funds' investments and their relationship with Madoff, the FGG partners allocated certain responsibilities to various FGG partners and shared BLMIS-related information with each other for the benefit of the FGG partnership and their common enterprise.

121. At all times relevant hereto and related to the facts alleged herein, the following individuals and entities acted for and as agents of FGG: Noel; Tucker; Piedrahita; Vijayvergiya; McKeefry; Daniel Lipton, FGG's Chief Financial Officer; Gordon McKenzie, FG Bermuda's Controller; Robert Blum, FGG's Chief Operating Officer until 2005; Harold Greisman, FGG's Chief Investment Officer; Corina Noel Piedrahita, FGG's Head of Client Services and Investor

Relations; Richard Landsberger; Toub; Andrew Smith; Gregory Bowes; Lourdes Barreneche; Cornelis Boele; Harold Greisman; Jacqueline Harary; Maria Teresa Pulido Mendoza; Charles Murphy; and Santiago Reyes.

122. At all relevant times, Noel and Tucker acted on behalf of and for the benefit of FIFL as its agents, and their knowledge is imputed to FIFL. Because Noel and Tucker also were directors of FIFL, their knowledge is imputed to FIFL.

123. At all relevant times, Noel, Tucker, Piedrahita, Lipton, McKeefry, Blum, and Toub acted on behalf of and for the benefit of FG Limited as FG Limited's agents, and their knowledge is imputed to FG Limited. Because Tucker, McKeefry, and Toub also were officers and directors of FG Limited, their knowledge is imputed to FG Limited.

124. At all relevant times, Noel, Tucker, Piedrahita, Lipton, McKeefry, Blum, Vijayvergiya, McKenzie, and Smith acted on behalf of and for the benefit of FG Bermuda as FG Bermuda's agents. Because Noel, Tucker, McKeefry, Lipton, Blum, Vijayvergiya, McKenzie, and Smith also were officers and directors of FG Bermuda, their knowledge is imputed to FG Bermuda.

125. At all relevant times, Noel, Tucker, Piedrahita, Lipton, McKeefry, Blum, Vijayvergiya, McKenzie, and Bowes acted on behalf of and for the benefit of FG Advisors as FG Advisors' agents. Because McKeefry, Lipton, Blum, and Bowes also were officers and directors of FG Advisors, their knowledge is imputed to FG Advisors.

126. At all relevant times, Tucker acted on behalf of and for the benefit of Stable Fund as Stable Fund's agent. Because Tucker was managing member of Stable Fund, his knowledge is imputed to Stable Fund.

127. At all relevant times, Noel and Tucker acted on behalf of and for the benefit of Fairfield International Managers as Fairfield International Managers' agents. Noel and Tucker were each 50% owners of Fairfield International Managers, which they also controlled, and their knowledge is imputed to Fairfield International Managers.

128. At all relevant times, Noel and Tucker acted on behalf of and for the benefit of FG Capital as FG Capital's agents. Noel and Tucker were each 50% owners of FG Capital, which they also controlled, and their knowledge is imputed to FG Capital.

129. At all relevant times, Corina Noel Piedrahita controlled Share Management, and her knowledge is imputed to Share Management.

130. At all relevant times, Piedrahita controlled his alter ego, non-party Safehand Investments, and the knowledge and information Safehand Investments acquired through its direct and indirect ownership interest in FG Limited and FG Bermuda is imputed to Piedrahita.

131. Although FGG, FIFL, Stable Fund, FG Limited, FG Bermuda, FG Advisors, Fairfield International Managers, FG Capital, and Share Management were formed as separate entities, they operated as part of a common enterprise created by and for the benefit of each respective entity within FGG, including its individual partners, to profit from investments with BLMIS. For all of the acts alleged herein, each FGG partner acted with the consent and for the benefit of every other FGG partner. All FGG partners, including the Defendants, had common goals, including to profit together from FGG's investment with BLMIS. FGG and the individual FGG partners have no interests adverse to the interests of any other FGG partner; all of their interests are aligned.

The Founding Partners Worked Tirelessly to Quell Investors' Fears

132. In May 2001, two industry publications, MAR/Hedge and Barron's, ran articles questioning the legitimacy of Madoff's returns. Both articles pointed to Fairfield Sentry as the leading BLMIS investment vehicle.

133. The MAR/Hedge article reported investment industry skepticism about Fairfield Sentry's returns utilizing the SSC Strategy. According to the article, on a risk-adjusted basis, Fairfield Sentry was the "best performing fund" of the 1,100 hedge funds listed on the "Zurich hedge fund database" for the period of July 1989 to February 2001. The article reported that experts questioned the incongruities of the returns Madoff purported to generate: Why could no one duplicate Madoff's returns using the strategy? Why haven't other firms traded against the strategy? Those incongruities contributed to "amazement, fascination, and curiosity" that the fund could, by relying on the SSC Strategy and Madoff's "astonishing ability to time the market" generate returns impervious to market volatility.

134. The Barron's article highlighted doubt within the industry that the SSC Strategy could have generated Madoff's returns. It noted that "option strategists at major investment banks" "couldn't understand how Madoff churns out such numbers." The article also quoted a "former Madoff investor" who commented, "[a]nybody who's a seasoned hedge-fund investor knows the split-strike conversion is not the whole story. To take it at face value is a bit naïve." Another investor commented, "[e]ven knowledgeable people can't really tell you what he's doing. People who have all the trade confirmations and statements still can't define it very well." Still another investor said, "[w]hat Madoff told us was, 'if you invest with me, you must never tell anyone that you're invested with me. It's no one's business what goes on here.'" The investor added, "[w]hen [Madoff] couldn't explain how they were up or down in a particular month, I pulled the money out."

135. Tucker was quoted in the Barron's article, commenting that Fairfield Sentry was "a private fund. And so, our inclination has been not to discuss its returns . . . Why Barron's would have any interest in this fund I don't know."

136. Shortly after the Barron's article was published, Madoff called Tucker and asked whether FGG was "getting feedback from . . . clients" about the article. Tucker admitted that some FGG clients had expressed concern. FGG understood that the MAR/Hedge and Barron's articles embodied the concern that had been building within the investment industry that BLMIS's performance was baffling and impossible to duplicate. In June 2001, FGG sent a letter, signed by Tucker, Noel, and Piedrahita, to mollify its clients. The letter characterized the articles as containing "innuendo," which the letter was intended to "clarify."

137. In the letter, FGG complained that the articles "implied that investors do not completely understand the underlying strategy and that the manager is not transparent in divulging the details of the strategy." FGG claimed an "uncommonly high degree of transparency with respect to the activities of" BLMIS: "[n]o less frequently than monthly we aggregate the confirmations, check them to insure trade execution is within that day's trading range, and compose a performance attribution for the period." The letter failed to respond to the issues related to the impossibilities of BLMIS's performance.

138. Just a few weeks after the MAR/Hedge and Barron's articles were published, in May 2001, Citco worried that "Madoff is now also doubted upon in the financial world." The root of Citco's fears was that its risk exposure as custodian was approximately "USD3 billion"—at the time, the full amount of Fairfield Sentry's investment supposedly sub-custodied at BLMIS. Citco worried that there "[p]robably . . . are no options to restore this situation from a worse [sic] case scenario."

139. Concerns continued to mount. Citco believed that “the chance that things are wrong is at least 25%” or “50%” and the consequences were dire. Citco reached out to FGG to arrange a site visit at Madoff’s office. Before the site visit, FGG and Citco agreed upon their “mutual objectives” of the visit to “increase[e] Citco’s comfort level with respect to the existence of the assets in relation to [its] responsibilities as Custodian.”

140. It took time to schedule, but on December 17, 2002, the FGG partners tasked Lipton with joining personnel of Citco and PricewaterhouseCoopers (“PwC”) (the auditor of Kingate Global Fund, Ltd., Kingate Euro Fund, Ltd., and Fairfield Sentry) for the site visit at BLMIS’s offices. Before the site visit, Citco communicated to FGG that it wanted to increase its “comfort level.” But at the site visit, the “agreed upon procedures (e.g., walkthrough test)” were “not performed.” FGG and Citco were not allowed “to review the back office procedures of Madoff” or “interview other personnel or ... perform some review procedures” themselves. Nor were they provided, as they requested, with “evidence about the existence of the US T bills (e.g., stock record reconciliation / clearing confirmation).” Within a few hours of the meeting, Citco’s representative declared that the “mission” had “failed.”

141. Neither FGG nor Citco were able to verify the existence of Fairfield Sentry’s assets. The concern Tucker expressed when the MAR/Hedge and Barron’s articles came out, whether “the assets were there,” remained a mystery to FGG and Citco after the site visit.

FGG’s Compliance Model and Its Use of Risk Monitoring to Gain Investor Confidence

142. FGG touted itself as a sophisticated risk monitoring outfit and emphasized its due diligence practices in order to quell investor concerns and justify charging the highest fees of any BLMIS feeder fund. Internal FGG documents set forth the due diligence practices FGG claimed to employ: review of financial statements, on-site review of back-office functions, confirmation that the fund’s auditor was “reputable,” the independent confirmation of trading, pricing, and the

144. Beginning in the mid-1990s, Berman recognized indicia of fraud and performed analyses that turned up impossibilities on Fairfield Sentry's account statements. Berman reported those issues to the Defendants. FGG suppressed the concerns and misstated the fraud risks to investors.

146. FGG diligently cultivated an image as a sophisticated risk monitor. This was a sales strategy, however, as FGG continued to mislead potential clients to induce them to invest with Madoff, even as it was repeatedly confronted with the impossibilities in Madoff's purported trading. In the early 2000s, FGG worried that the nearly equal number of investment professionals and sales staff it employed would lead potential clients to believe FGG was just a sales organization. It set out to remake its image. As Blum put it, "we are always trying to sell our clients on the fact that we are an investment management organization, with the relevant high

ratio toward investment management expertise, not just “[the] large bunch of salesmen,” they were recognized as.

147. To enhance the perception of its risk monitoring capabilities, in June 2003 FGG hired Vijayvergiya, a Chartered Financial Analyst and certified Financial Risk Manager, and installed him as the Vice President and Risk Manager of FG Bermuda.

148. When asked after Madoff’s arrest whether FGG confirmed the settlement of BLMIS’s trades with the DTCC, Vijayvergiya responded, “I don’t think so. I certainly didn’t.”

149. In fact, Vijayvergiya further admitted that FGG did not apply the same standards or tests to BLMIS that it did to other alternative investment managers. At one point, Vijayvergiya committed to his journal the observation that, although he was FGG’s Chief Risk Officer, he felt like “a sales ‘whore.’”

150. FGG founded FG Bermuda earlier in 2003 to serve as an offshore investment adviser to the FGG feeder funds to aid FGG’s push into investing with BLMIS through fund-of-funds structures. FGG named Noel and Tucker as two of the three original FG Bermuda directors. New York-based FG Limited held 100% of the FG Bermuda shares. Any FG Bermuda transaction more than \$10,000 had to be approved by, and include the signature of, FGG’s New York-based executives. Except for administrative assistants, all FG Bermuda employees reported directly to FGG personnel in New York. FG Bermuda’s files were maintained in New York.

151. Madoff strongly influenced FG Bermuda’s formation. Noel and Tucker initially planned for a U.S.-based FGG entity to serve in that role. Madoff objected because he feared that employing a U.S.-based entity would expose him to greater SEC scrutiny. Noel and Tucker capitulated and formed FG Bermuda to serve as investment adviser. At the same time, FGG

created FG Advisors, a Delaware limited liability company, to serve as an administrator to Fairfield Sentry. Both FG Bermuda and FG Advisors were wholly owned subsidiaries of FG Limited.

152. FG Limited assigned the investment advisory agreements for Fairfield Sentry, Fairfield Sigma, Fairfield Lambda, and Greenwich Sentry to FG Bermuda on July 1, 2003, but remained the placement agent for those funds. Each of those roles opened a flow of fees to a different FGG entity. Through their 50% ownership of Fairfield International Managers, Noel and Tucker were indirect shareholders in FG Limited, FG Bermuda, and FG Advisors, and used it as a vehicle to accept their partnership distributions.

153. FGG investors rightly suspected FGG of restructuring primarily to help Madoff avoid SEC scrutiny. In June and July 2003, investors questioned FG Limited's motives in assigning the Fairfield Sentry investment management agreement to FG Bermuda. Through meetings involving Tucker, Toub, Blum, and Vijayvergiya, FGG advanced various stories to attempt to defuse investor concerns.

154. Even though FGG had restructured to accommodate Madoff, FGG denied it and falsely claimed that the restructuring was to achieve tax savings. In reality, FGG incurred significant expense to follow Madoff's directions in creating new foreign entities, opening and staffing an office in Bermuda, and assigning FG Limited's advisory responsibilities to FG Bermuda.

155. For example, in July 2003, Blum wrote Vijayvergiya, Lipton, Landsberger, Toub, and Tucker: "I am portraying this stuff as being tax driven, which resonates easily with a lot of people. I have heard lately that some amateur Madoff watchers/conspiracy theorists out there are making more of this Bermuda thing than that, and without being too obnoxious about it, we

157. From the beginning of his employment with FGG, Vijayvergiya recorded his unguarded impressions and concerns about FGG's Madoff-related investments on an almost daily basis. One of his first questions, which he posed to Blum was, "what do you see as the main weaknesses and threats to continued success going forward"? Blum responded: "Madoff issues." Vijayvergiya also noted that he asked Blum whether FGG "specifically monitor[ed] adherence to operating guidelines," "to 'gauge manager performance.'" Blum's response: "No."

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159. In his response, Vijayvergiya was intentionally misleading: “[a]s of June 30, 2003,” he wrote, FGG employed 53 people: 26 business development, sales, and support personnel, and 13 investment professionals and analysts, and 14 operational, legal/compliance, and technology personnel.

160. Vijayvergiya’s dishonesty impressed Blum. “Good job,” he said. “I like the way you got investment professionals up to 13—but how?” He added, “[s]imilarly, I find that splitting the sales group as shown on the org chart into separate sales and client support groups makes the number ‘26’ look less imposing.”

161. Vijayvergiya took on many roles on behalf of FGG. While he was initially hired to oversee due diligence, risk modeling, and ongoing risk analysis, FGG expanded his role based on his ability to communicate with “polish and professionalism.” He was called upon to prepare investor communiqués, often in response to investors’ concerns about Madoff. In his marketing efforts and communications with investors, Vijayvergiya used a U.S. FGG email account—“amit@fggus.com.”

162. Vijayvergiya also communicated on behalf of the FGG partners with Madoff and DiPascali and reported their responses back to the FGG partners. Like the founding partners, Vijayvergiya had privileged access to Madoff. Vijayvergiya spoke to BLMIS personnel hundreds of times during his tenure with FGG, and a number of those conversations were with Madoff himself.

163. By July 2006, Vijayvergiya was one of four individuals at FGG permitted to authorize movement of cash into and out of the investment accounts that the FGG feeder funds maintained at BLMIS.

166. This was typical of Vijayvergiya’s efforts to assist FGG in evading investor inquiries. In May 2006, for example, he made an “urgent” request to make sure that there were no references or links to Madoff on FGG’s website. He made this request on the heels of the SEC’s investigation of BLMIS as the feeder funds’ investment manager, in which he deliberately tried to conceal Madoff’s role with the FGG feeder funds.

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169. Vijayvergiya was responsible for communicating “FGG’s transparency and risk management capabilities in written pieces,” and for writing, updating and reviewing all client-facing Fairfield Sentry communications. Although there were aspects of BLMIS operations that “remain[ed] unclear” to Vijayvergiya as of late August 2008, he did not let them trouble communications with investors.

170. Because they understood that FGG's profitability hinged on its relationship with BLMIS, Tucker, Noel, and Piedrahita guarded the relationship with Madoff.

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174. FGG personnel sought to walk a narrow line in meetings with investors. In one such meeting with Vijayvergiya and Blum, a potential investor came in with concerns about Madoff and spent much of the meeting pressing FGG for a response: “guy was totally fixated on the usual Swiss gossip mongering subjects (front running, etc), as well as valid, but overplayed (at least half an hour) custody subject.”

176. On March 25, 2003, an investor wrote to Piedrahita, Tucker, Blum, and Lipton, suggesting that FGG provide a “monthly commentary” on Madoff. The investor asked FGG to disclose, for investors’ benefit, “[p]uts, calls, stock portfolio and cash[] of the performance on a monthly and cumulative basis.”

177. The email sparked discussion within FGG. Shortly after receiving the email, Lipton forwarded it to Tucker and Blum, commenting that he “get[s] numerous requests from the sales force” for similar information. The decision whether to disclose such information in writing, as Lipton made clear, was “Jeffrey [Tucker]’s call.” Lipton noted that sometimes when asked, he told the sales force that “their clients are welcome to come in and review the statements,” a technique FGG frequently employed to put off clients who confronted the sales team with requests for information they were unwilling to release because they knew clients were unlikely to take them up on the offer.

178. Blum rejected the idea of a “monthly recap” because even if FGG “haze[d] up details”—in other words, presented trades without “strike prices, etc” it would “still make[] [Madoff’s] activities transparent to the world . . . and Bernie probably wouldn’t like that.”

179. In preparation for an October 2003 sales meeting with a Fairfield Sentry investor, Vijayvergiya sought out Tucker’s help in crafting responses to concerns the investor had about, among other things, the intrinsic danger of BLMIS occupying the “dual role[s]” of sub-custodian and executing broker. The investor also raised questions about whether BLMIS used “insider information gained through [its] market making business”—in other words, whether BLMIS was engaged in front-running—and other “conflict[s] of interest” arising from BLMIS’s market making business and its “managed account and broker/dealer business.”

180. In an October 2003 email, an FGG employee notified Lipton, Blum, Tucker, and Bowes that Societ  Generale “won’t approve [Fairfield] Sentry from a due diligence standpoint” because of “‘collusion’ between the manager and the prime broker”—Madoff.

181. On November 4, 2003, an FGG sales consultant sent an email to members of the FGG management and sales teams reporting that he had learned that “due to a very negative

opinion on Madoff from their alternative investment group (ex [Royal Bank of Canada] group),” they no longer recommended Fairfield Sentry for investment. The consultant sought advice from Toub, Bowes, and other FGG employees about the next step in FGG’s relationship with this client. Toub confirmed the client’s skepticism of the scalability of the SSC Strategy, noting that in past meetings the client had expressed “surprise” at “Madoff’s ability to make the split strike strategy work so effectively on such a big amount of money.”

182. As AUM increases it becomes more difficult for a fund to find opportunities on a scale that is proportional to the growing size of the fund. Toub and Bowes struggled to formulate a response, ultimately dodging the client’s questions by “describ[ing] the situation as best we could” and squelching further discussion that day by “invit[ing the investor] over to our office to further explore his reservations”—one of FGG’s tried and true methods of appearing to be attentive to investor concerns without actually addressing them.

183. In December 2003, HSBC sent its “annual fund review” questionnaire to Fairfield Sentry seeking information on many aspects of Madoff’s business. HSBC raised the question of the volume of Madoff’s AUM, which HSBC believed to total approximately \$17 billion. HSBC sought Fairfield Sentry’s take on Madoff’s “black box” strategy, which supposedly relied on “gut feel” or “human intervention.” They asked how the timing of the strategy was determined—how did Madoff know when to go “in and out of the market”? They asked about the strategy’s scalability: “how big can a position be in a basket”? All of these questions should have been answered directly by FGG given its professed access and expertise, yet the Defendants provided evasive answers.

184. On December 2, 2003, an FGG salesperson emailed Noel, Tucker, Piedrahita, and Blum to alert them to inflammatory comments a director of Credit Suisse’s private banking

186. On December 11, 2003, an FGG sales executive contacted Vijayvergiya in preparation for an investor meeting. The sales executive correctly anticipated the investor's question—why was Madoff always reportedly in cash at the end of the year? Vijayvergiya told the investor that there were fewer “reliable trade signals” in December to make the strategy profitable, and that BLMIS generally generated enough returns through November that they did not need to take the risk of investing in December. The sales executive responded, “I remember Jeffrey [Tucker] once specifically mentioning about the last days of the year to be in cash so he did not have to fill certain tax forms . . . [sic] or something similar.” Vijayvergiya acknowledged this was a “third possible reason” for Madoff's behavior, but that he “ha[d] been advised not to emphasize this.” He further explained: “I am told that the rule to which Jeffrey [Tucker] is referring requires that if Madoff ends the year invested on December 31, then they are required by law to report their holdings in these same positions for the next four quarters. I am further told Madoff has been reluctant to do this.”

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month-end for 17 of the 26 months analyzed. Seeming to understand the danger in providing this kind of information to clients, Vijayvergiya asked Tucker if they should only provide the summary to the client on an “as requested” basis, rather than monthly.

**FGG KNEW MADOFF’S LIES ABOUT FRIEHLING & HOROWITZ WERE
INDICATIVE OF FRAUD AND SOUGHT TO CONCEAL THE TRUTH**

188. BLMIS, with its billions of dollars under management, claimed to use Friebling & Horowitz, an obscure accounting/auditing firm with only two accountants, one of whom was semi-retired and living in Florida. Friebling & Horowitz operated from a strip mall in suburban Rockland County, New York. FGG would come to learn that Friebling & Horowitz was not certified to perform audits.

189. All accounting firms that perform audit work must enroll in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ (“AICPA”) peer review program, and those that enroll are listed on the public area of the AICPA website. Although it was an AICPA member, Friebling & Horowitz avoided peer review after 1993 by representing that it did no audit work. Therefore, it was not listed as a certified auditor on the public portion of the AICPA website, a fact known to FGG. Nevertheless, FGG represented to clients that Friebling & Horowitz audited BLMIS, which would not be allowed under the AICPA peer review program, and was contrary to Friebling & Horowitz’s claim that it did no audit work.

190. Investors continually communicated concerns about Friebling & Horowitz to FGG. In November 2003, following a meeting with members of FGG’s sales team, an investor asked about Friebling & Horowitz’s qualifications: “Is the auditor that Madoff uses recognized within this industry? Are references available?”

191. The sales team forwarded the questions to McKeefry, who was unable to answer. He passed them on to Lipton, who after finding that “Friebling & Horowitz do not have a web

193. Just six months later, in a February 2004 meeting with a different client, Lipton and Vijayvergiya represented that PwC audited Madoff's returns. After the meeting, however, the FGG partners acknowledged internally that PwC did not audit Madoff.

195. When, in August 2005, the massive Ponzi scheme involving the Bayou Hedge Fund Group was uncovered, FGG investors took note of “similarities” between BLMIS and

Tucker received a client bulletin concerning Bayou from a friend at a fellow investment management firm. On August 31, 2005, Tucker forwarded the bulletin to all FGG employees. Within minutes, Andrew Ludwig, another FGG employee, wrote to Tucker, informing him that he was preparing FGG's "own client response piece re: Bayou and our manager selection/D[ue]D[iligence] process, as discussed yesterday." Although Tucker had just forwarded the bulletin to all FGG employees, he wrote to Ludwig and "question[ed] the importance of sending out such a note to a broad audience." Citing nothing other than Vijayvergiya's impression that FGG had received only one client inquiry on the issue, McKeefry and Vijayvergiya chimed in that they agreed with shutting down the project.

198. Castillo backed McKeefry and Vijayvergiya, attempting, as they had, to get Ludwig to back away from the project. Castillo told Ludwig that she had received one client inquiry in August, seeking “feedback on the perceived conflict of interest with the two relationships (brokerage and auditing) in Bayou, and any similarities between Bayou and [Fairfield] Sentry related to their use of ‘in-house’ brokerage.” The same client wanted to know “whether Madoff had made any comments regarding the Bayou Fund.” Castillo made clear to

Ludwig that she would take over from him in dealing with client services on the issue. She then immediately checked in with Vijayvergiya to make sure that he thought her message to Ludwig was “ok”—had it been effective in stopping Ludwig from pursuing the project?

199. Just a few hours after dismissing the importance of Bayou’s auditor as a sign of the fraud, Castillo wrote to Vijayvergiya again, with a knowing laugh: “Does this ‘perceived conflict of interest with the two relationships (brokerage and auditing)’ sound familiar? Hehehe.”

200. At the same time, Castillo and Vijayvergiya concocted a plan to quell the investor’s fears about Friehling & Horowitz. Castillo turned to Vijayvergiya to come up with a response to the client’s questions. In his contemporaneous journal entry, Vijayvergiya noted that the client had asked whether “FGG [had] checked out and approved Frehling [sic] & Horowitz,” in light of it not being one of the “big 4” accounting firms and its “similar[ity] to Bayou.” In responding to the client, Vijayvergiya purposely answered a different question, telling the investor that Fairfield Sentry (not BLMIS) used an auditor from one of the “big four” accounting firms. The investor immediately recognized Vijayvergiya’s dodge: “the question was not about Fairfield Greenwich Group but Bernard L. Madoff Securities LLC.”

201. FGG scheduled a call with the investor but Vijayvergiya was unavailable to join, forcing Tucker, Lipton, McKenzie, and McKeefry to prepare for the call. Though he had no new information on Friehling & Horowitz, Lipton wrote to the group, repeating the unsubstantiated claims that Friehling & Horowitz was a “small to medium size financial services audit and tax firm, specializing in broker-dealers and other financial services firms . . . They have 100s of clients and are well respected in the local community.” This was a lie. Lipton knew Friehling & Horowitz could not perform audit work, as they were not listed on that portion of the AICPA website.

204. A few hours after the call with the client, McKenzie obtained a Dun & Bradstreet report showing that Friehling & Horowitz had a single employee—David Friehling—annual receipts of \$180,000—far less than an auditor with hundreds of clients would have—and operated out of Mr. Friehling’s home.

206. The day after the call, DiPascali returned McKenzie's call, "but could not provide any additional information on F & H." McKenzie reported to Tucker that DiPascali had suggested that Tucker and Madoff speak to each other about Friehling & Horowitz.

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firm was a very little known firm, which would have raised further questions from us.

Furthermore, we always ask if there is any kinship among the service providers and this fact would deter us from the fund.”

208. Near the end of 2005, the Defendants held up Bayou as an example of a firm whose fraudulent practices FGG’s diligence process would have detected. In a November 2, 2005 Investment Team Presentation, FGG claimed that their diligence process would have led them to question “Bayou’s obscure auditing firm.”

209. From a due diligence perspective, the differences between Friehling & Horowitz and Bayou’s auditor were negligible: few employees, minimal revenue, and obscure reputation.

210. Yet, even when called upon to revisit the Friehling & Horowitz issue, FGG took no action. In March 2008, Yanko della Schiava received a client inquiry that raised, among other issues, Madoff’s compliance with IFRS “auditing standards.” When della Schiava sought guidance on the issue from Vijayvergiya and Toub, Toub viewed the issue not for the fraud risk it was, but only as a matter to be addressed through FGG’s “branding efforts,” which, in light of the client’s concerns, he “[g]uess[ed] we need to work on.” He forwarded the email to Tucker, Vijayvergiya, Landsberger, Smith, and others. Smith was perplexed by the client’s comment about “auditing standards,” but Landsberger quickly explained that the comment meant that the client was concerned about “Madoff’s accounts [being] audited by relative of family,” the very issue that FGG had recognized in 2005 as a “definite red flag” in the context of the Bayou fraud.

211. Vijayvergiya and Tucker planned a response. Having “heard these concerns numerous times over the years (typically from the Swiss/Italian rumor mill),” Vijayvergiya felt that FGG’s approach should be to “dispel[]” them in a “conference call.” Tucker agreed that “a

213. Questions about Friehling & Horowitz continued until just a few hours before Madoff's arrest. On December 10, 2008, an investment advisor asked Lipton and Vijayvergiya questions to be addressed to PwC: "[H]ow do you verify the securities are actually held within each account? . . . How do you know the trade isn't a Ponzi scheme or that another Petters situation does not exist?" The investment adviser was referring to the Ponzi scheme perpetrated by Thomas Petters' investment funds.

214. The November 2005 Investment Team Presentation highlighted other Bayou characteristics that FGG claimed would have prevented its investment with Bayou—among them, its “inconsistent answers [and] refusal to give information,” its “lax policies and lack of procedures in place,” its inability to provide “independent, third party confirmation of assets,” and its failure to “segregate[e back office] duties.”

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FGG inconsistent information about Friehling & Horowitz, he was inconsistent about BLMIS's options trading practices, including whether he contacted options trading partners before executing trades. Although it contravened industry standard, BLMIS provided no electronic access to trading information and mailed trading tickets T+3 (three days after the actual trade). He frequently blocked due diligence and rejected requests for in-person meetings.

216. Like Bayou, BLMIS used an unusual, unremunerative fee structure. Madoff proclaimed to be “perfectly happy” walking away from the billions of dollars he would have received under a conventional arrangement that gave him a management fee of one to two percent of AUM and a performance fee of 20% of profits. BLMIS, however, charged neither, instead charging commissions of \$0.04 per equity trade and \$1 per option contract trade.

217. FGG knew that such atypical fee structures combined with other operational irregularities that existed at BLMIS were inconsistent with industry customs and practices.

218. Shortly after the Bayou fraud collapsed in 2005, a Fairfield Sentry investor reached out to FGG asking about “perceived conflict of interest with the two relationships (brokerage and auditing) in Bayou, and any similarities between Bayou and Sentry related to their use of ‘in-house’ brokerage.” Vijayvergiya acknowledged that Bayou did not charge a management fee, which was unusual in the industry.

FGG MADE FALSE STATEMENTS REGARDING BLMIS'S OVERLAPPING ROLES AS CUSTODIAN, PRIME BROKER, AND INVESTMENT ADVISER

221. Investors were skeptical as well, and as early as 2002 raised the issue that BLMIS did not use a third-party broker. However, FGG refused to address BLMIS’s lack of independence.

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all checks and balances by arrogating all roles to himself. EFG's observation was correct and an obvious detection of a serious fraud concern.

223. On April 28, 2003, an investor raised concerns regarding the "conflict of interest in Madoff acting as both principal in connection with the sale or purchase of securities to the fund and as market-maker in the stocks purchased or sold by the fund."

224. On August 27, 2003, one investor voiced similar concerns about "the potential conflict of interest presented by Madoff serving as custodian of the assets in addition to trading on the account." Vijayvergiya explained to Tucker that the sales team dispelled this concern and:

quite effectively explained that, while we recognize this as potential conflict, we have reviewed internal controls at Madoff extensively over the years and have satisfied ourselves that adequate controls are in place. Further, we have done periodic spot checks of trade tickets and traced them back through Madoff's system to verify their presence on custodial records.

Vijayvergiya and Tucker knew this was not true.

225. On February 4, 2004, Vijayvergiya devised a list of "[c]ommon concerns regarding Madoff and the split-strike conversion strategy," which listed the following items: "[c]onflict of interest as custodian," "[c]onflict of interest as market maker (Chinese walls)," "[f]ront-running orders," and "[h]ow can Sentry generate such consistent returns?" Despite forming this list of questions indicative of fraud, Defendants never dug deeper.

226. On February 1, 2005, an investment group explained that it had "decided to NOT invest in the Fairfield Sentry fund" due to the "non pure independence between the true manager of the fund and the prime broker/Custodian of the fund." An FGG employee forwarded the investor's email to Tucker, Landsberger, and Vijayvergiya stating, "at least their reason was [] a good one."

229. In July 2007, a foreign investor expressed significant concern about Madoff acting as both broker and sub-custodian. The investor worried that Madoff may be “tell[ing] lie[s] about the # of stocks, name and so on that [Fairfield] Sentry fund bought.” He asked Landsberger and Vijayvergiya whether “CITCO [can] cross check independently the information that . . . BLM provided . . . this is the key question” the investor was considering.

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233. In June 2007, another FGG partner forwarded a news report to Piedrahita, Vijayvergiya, and others with a warning that Bear Stearns “is getting criticized for self custody.” The FGG partner asked whether the group had “any thoughts on why we are not concerned with regard to Sentry?? We should try to get our response fine tuned.” Piedrahita responded that “[w]e have always been concerned. But the reality is that there is absolutely nothing we can do about it.....”

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236. From the outset, BLMIS acted as Fairfield Sentry's investment adviser.

238. By March 17, 2005, FGG became aware of the SEC’s investigation into the practices of certain Madoff feeder funds for BLMIS’s potential violations of federal securities laws. McKeefry wrote to Tucker and Blum to let them know that Madoff had called about an SEC sweep examination and that McKeefry, in his role as FGG’s Chief Legal Counsel and then Chief Operating Officer, had “assured him of our intention to notify him of any regulatory contacts regarding [S]entry or our [registered investment adviser], and to discuss with him in advance.”

240. High-ranking FGG personnel, including Tucker and Vijayvergiya, met to develop a plan for the interview. FGG chose Vijayvergiya and McKeefry to cover the interview with G.

243. Much of Madoff's advice was for FGG to conform not to the truth, but to a story he had designed for feeder funds to mislead SEC investigators and discourage further questioning.

245. Madoff continued, “[S]o in the past if we’ve ever been asked about what our role is with any of these types of funds, it has always been that we are the executing broker for these transactions and that you use a proprietary trading mode that we—that is ours that basically sets the—that, you know, has certain parameters built into it which have been approved by you and then that’s part of the trading directive you’ve seen.”

246. Madoff instructed Vijayvergiya and McKeefry on how to address questions about FGG's allocations to BLMIS: "[T]he investment manager is the one that tells us how much to add to the strategy or subtract from the strategy, and that's done basically by a phone call. Okay?" Vijayvergiya agreed. Madoff repeated, "[b]ecause that's the way we've always responded to any of those questions."

247. And for its part, FGG exhibited a willingness to stray from the truth. For example, McKeefry, seeking to aid Madoff's cause on the issue of allocations, asked Vijayvergiya, "[w]ho makes that phone call on it? Is that [Lipton] calling over to Madoff or you?" Vijayvergiya responded, "I mean[,] I'll actually send the written instructions. It will be a wire request." Initially satisfied with Vijayvergiya's response, McKeefry said, "Okay, good." But Madoff did not want FGG to turn over documents to the SEC, and he recast the answer Vijayvergiya was to give: "The best thing to do is not get involved with what you said, written instructions, if possible because any time you say you have something in writing they ask for it . . . So, the best thing to do is just say it's a phone call. That's what we said it is, we get contacted by somebody at Fairfield." Madoff coached Vijayvergiya to lie.

248. And, more generally on the call, he encouraged Vijayvergiya to provide inexact answers so that the SEC would not gain an accurate understanding of FGG's operations and relationship with BLMIS: "you know, also when you speak to these guys, by the way, you're not supposed to, you know . . . you don't have to be exact on this stuff because it's not—you know, no one pays attention to these types of things or who calls or who doesn't or who remembers who calls . . . I mean, the idea is that . . . we're not the one that's operating the fund. That's the issue that they always try and determine as to what the role of the various parties are[,] is the broker controlling the fund[,] is the investment manager controlling the fund."

249. This pattern repeated itself throughout the prep call. Madoff explained, “probably the most important issue is that Madoff is the one that implements the strategy.” He framed Vijayvergiya’s response for him: “The time and price of when [Madoff] executes the strategy is his decision, and we [FGG] don’t find out about it until after the fact.”

250. Madoff added, “you don’t have to actually go out [and] say so there’s no front running possibility.” Vijayvergiya initially understood Madoff’s comment to be a suggestion that FGG steer the SEC investigators away from the topic of front running. Madoff corrected him. Addressing front running directly might arouse the SEC’s suspicion: “[Y]ou don’t want to plant any seed . . . we [FGG] don’t get any information ahead of time [and] that’s what . . . they want to know.”

251. Madoff explained how, by speaking in generalities, FGG could give the appearance of cooperating with the SEC, but not disclose information useful to the SEC’s investigation: “[Y]ou know, the less that you know about how we execute, and so on and so forth, the better you are . . . your position is say, listen, Madoff has been in business for 45 years . . . he executes . . . a huge percentage of the industry’s orders, he’s . . . a well known broker. . . [W]e make the assumption that he’s . . . doing everything properly.” “[A]nd I’m not—I’m not telling you to conceal anything.”

252. Madoff painstakingly went through the notes Vijayvergiya and McKeefry drafted for the call with the SEC, editing the remarks Vijayvergiya planned to deliver.

253. Near the conclusion of the call, McKeefry offered to follow up with the SEC investigators handling the matter. Madoff told him not to: “You don’t want them to think that you’re concerned about anything.” His parting words on the call: “you’re best off . . . you just be, you know, casual.” McKeefry agreed: “We’re trying. We’re trying to be cool and to just

cooperate and get it over with and get them out of here.” They agreed to report to Madoff on how the call went.

254. The call between the SEC investigators and Vijayvergiya and McKeefry went forward on December 21, 2005. FGG kept “detailed notes”—it transcribed the call verbatim.

255. When asked about the “nature of [FGG’s] relationship with Madoff,” Vijayvergiya minimized BLMIS’s role, misleading the SEC to believe that it was FG Bermuda, not BLMIS, that made the investment decisions:

[FG Bermuda] is the Investment Manager of Fairfield Sentry. We allocate a majority of the fund’s assets to the Split Strike Conversion Strategy. We also allocate 5% to seedlings to cultivate growth. The Madoff organization executes the other 95% of trades within the parameters of the Split Strike Conversion Strategy. There are very clear guidelines that govern the execution of this strategy that we have agreed to. The only areas of decision made by BLM are with respect to price and timing of the trades.

256. Vijayvergiya consciously misstated the scope of the authority FGG had ceded to BLMIS: BLMIS held decision-making authority on every material aspect of the SSC Strategy, not just the price and timing of trades.

257. The SEC investigators asked Vijayvergiya and McKeefry whether they had “spoken to anyone regarding this investigation.” Vijayvergiya disclosed that he had spoken to Tucker, Madoff, Lipton, and others. Despite his and McKeefry’s exhaustive prep session with Madoff, Vijayvergiya lied and said that the conversation had been “mostly in regards to reproducing binders.”

258. The SEC investigators asked Vijayvergiya to describe the conversation with Madoff. Vijayvergiya’s initial response was simply: “It happened on Monday.” When pressed again for more details, Vijayvergiya downplayed the discussion: “We talked about a memo I had made for this call that just summarized the Fund’s strategy and objectives.” “What was

260. In March 2006, FGG registered FG Bermuda as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, even though the Sentry PPM stated FG Bermuda had been the investment advisor since 2003.

262. The SEC closed its investigation into BLMIS and FGG in November 2007. At that time, the SEC sent a letter to McKeefry, notifying him that it did “not intend to recommend any enforcement action” against FGG. McKeefry forwarded the letter to Lipton, who concluded that “Let’s not show [the letter] to PwC.” He did not want PwC to know that FGG had also been under investigation, and not just BLMIS.

FGG Misled Ratings Agencies in An Effort to Sell Tensyr

263. In 2006, Natixis S.A., an FGG investor, approached FGG about creating a special purpose vehicle to invest \$425 million in BLMIS through Fairfield Sentry. The special purpose vehicle would later be named Tensyr, an anagram of “Sentry.”

264. FGG and Natixis understood that a strong investment rating from the three major rating agencies, Moody’s Investor Services, Fitch, and Standard & Poor’s, would enhance Tensyr’s marketability.

265. In the meetings with Natixis and FGG, the ratings agencies questioned BLMIS’s refusal to identify OTC options counterparties, its unchecked authority over its customers’ assets, its customer account structures, its inconsistent representations on its use of margin trading, its conflicted roles as prime broker, investment adviser, and custodian, and its refusal to meet face-to-face with representatives of the ratings agencies on these issues.

266. FGG stonewalled and when the ratings agencies threatened to deny Tensyr a rating “due to ‘non-measurable operational risk at Madoff level,’” Vijayvergiya and McKeeffry spearheaded an effort to recommence the process. The responses they provided were rife with inaccurate statements on material issues, like the degree of discretion BLMIS exercised on securities trading, custody of assets, and identity of options counterparties. For example, the responses falsely stated that the only discretion BLMIS had concerned the time and price of the trades.

FGG Misled Chris Cutler in His Due Diligence Probe

267. FGG provided inaccurate information to third-party consultants in the hopes that they would recommend Fairfield Sentry and Greenwich Sentry to clients. One of those consultants, Chris Cutler, saw right through FGG’s subterfuge. Cutler compiled due diligence information on Fairfield Sentry and had a phone meeting with FGG including Vijayvergiya, McKenzie, and others.

268. In late 2006, a year after deflecting concerns about Bayou and receiving the Friehling & Horowitz Dun & Bradstreet report, FGG provided Cutler with inaccurate information about Madoff's and FGG's auditing procedures and BLMIS's auditor that FGG knew would be difficult for Cutler to validate. First, Vijayvergiya claimed that "Madoff has three Ph.D.s and ten traders." Second, Vijayvergiya claimed that PwC, as Fairfield Sentry's auditor, "visited with Madoff, verified assets, verified trade blotter, verified that [BLMIS's] trades are allocated fairly." Third, Vijayvergiya made inaccurate claims about the "size of Friehling & Horowitz as an auditor, their reputation as auditors for smaller broker/dealers, the number of auditors that were there roughly."

OTHER INDICIA OF FRAUD

Impossibly Consistent, Positive Returns

269. In preparing and disseminating client-facing communications, FGG was forced to reckon with evidence that neither the returns that BLMIS reported, nor the patterns in which it reported to trade stocks and options were consistent with the SSC Strategy. They could not have taken place as BLMIS claimed.

270. Because the SSC Strategy purported to invest in S&P 100 Index stocks highly correlated to the Index, the strategy's returns should have been correlated to the S&P 100's performance. The Defendants acknowledged that fact through information provided to their investors in the PPMs. However, as reflected elsewhere in the Defendants' marketing materials, the SSC Strategy's reported returns bore almost no correlation to the S&P 100. Instead, the FGG feeder funds maintained impossibly consistent, positive rates of return during events that devastated the S&P 100 Index.

271. Between Fairfield Sentry's 1990 inception and BLMIS's 2008 collapse, the fund had no negative annual returns. Such returns were impossible under the SSC Strategy.

272. In a one-on-one conversation on December 19, 2005 between Vijayvergiya and Madoff, he told Vijayvergiya that the best way to make money in a down market was to get out of the market. BLMIS’s performance belied Madoff’s explanation. Vijayvergiya saw that BLMIS’s performance consistently went up during down markets and that BLMIS was purportedly invested in the market during those times.

273. The Defendants touted their analysis of Fairfield Sentry returns, including their monthly comparison of the fund’s returns to the S&P 100’s. That analysis showed that there was, in fact, no correlation. The Defendants identified economic “crises” between 1994 and 2007 and compared Fairfield Sentry’s returns to the S&P 100’s returns during those times. In those times, BLMIS not only purported to have outperformed the market, it claimed that it was typically up when the market plummeted—impossible had BLMIS actually been trading with the SSC Strategy:

Fairfield Sentry Rate of Return Versus S&P 100 Index: Times of Crisis			
Crisis	Time Period	Fairfield Sentry Rate of Return	S&P 100 Rate of Return
Tech Bubble	Sept. 2000 to Mar. 2001	5.89%	(28.05%)
World Trade Center Attack	Aug. 2001 to Sept. 2001	1.75%	(14.08%)
Recession	May 2002 to Sept. 2002	5.90%	(22.91%)
Second Gulf War	Dec. 2002 to Mar. 2003	1.80%	(9.76%)

274. When performance questions were raised internally, the Defendants did not attempt to answer or resolve them but instead looked the other way. For example, on April 16, 2004, an FGG partner commented to Vijayvergiya and others that Fairfield Sentry “being up for the week is suspicious. Can [FG] Bermuda look into a spike in vol or other reasons for this as the S&P fell last week?” FG Bermuda never did. Instead, FG Bermuda suppressed this concern

and continued to falsely promote the story to investors that BLMIS was trading securities under the SSC Strategy.

275. On November 27, 2007, McKenzie, Vijayvergiya, and others acknowledged that it was “extraordinary that [BLMIS returns] could be this good given market indices and performance of nearly all [of FGG’s] other funds” and expressed the need to “more fully understand how/why.” Despite this, FG Bermuda and Vijayvergiya omitted the concerns from subsequent investor communications and conducted no investigation.

276. To gauge the feeder funds’ portfolio performance, Defendants used the “Sharpe ratio”—a widely used statistical metric that measures the extent to which a trading strategy compensates an investor for risk. Noel explained that his description of the strategy and performance to existing and potential investors included discussion of various performance metrics, including the Sharpe ratio.

277. Between Fairfield Sentry’s inception and BLMIS’s collapse, BLMIS’s Sharpe ratio was higher than that of its peers over every rolling 10-year period. BLMIS outperformed its peers across other performance metrics, including number of positive months and drawdown. It is highly unlikely for an investment advisor to outperform, and often by a significant amount, every peer group, across multiple performance metrics, across lengthy periods of time. This purported performance was an indicator of fraud and was a red flag that Madoff was not executing the SSC Strategy.

Impossible Equity Trading Volumes

278. The Defendants monitored trading volumes and understood that each time BLMIS purported to trade, it traded between 35 and 50 S&P 100 Index stocks for the feeder funds’ accounts. On at least 223 occasions, the stocks BLMIS purported to have purchased for Fairfield

280. A single investment adviser could not be responsible for those volumes of trading in a single S&P 100 stock.

Deviations from the SSC Strategy

282. Options trading within the SSC Strategy, therefore, was to follow the representation in the Master Agreement. Failure to follow that representation was an indication that BLMIS was not carrying out the SSC Strategy, putting the investors' assets at significant, unanticipated risk.

285. Berman grew concerned that his role with FGG did not give him sufficient latitude to communicate the gravity of the problems he had been observing, and that FGG was not adequately responding to those problems. He therefore prefaced his May 2008 monthly report with an email to Vijayvergiya: “[t]hough my consulting assignment is (and has always been) only to summarize the previous month’s trading activity without providing editorial

commentary, I must mention to you that I find the May options trading activity to be unusual and difficult to explain, and would encourage you to investigate it further.” In the report, Berman noted many recent apparent deviations from the SSC Strategy: “several options trades with a one-day timing mismatch . . . a partial early call repurchase on May 13th, a doubling up of long puts on May 19th, and a partial deferred put sale on May 23rd.” Berman noted similar deviations in other reports. For example, in his report covering March 2000 trading activity, Berman identified that “[o]n March 8th, the Sentry accounts bought back all of their short OEX March 760 calls at a price of 2 7/8. They resold these calls on March 9th at a price of 6 7/8, reestablishing their original positions with an interim profit of \$4,740,000.” This was a speculative option transaction, and inconsistent with the SSC Strategy.

286. Berman spoke with Vijayvergiya about the problems noted in the May 2008 monthly report a few weeks later. They also discussed the fact that no one—not even Madoff—could achieve profitable options trades 100% of the time.

287. They also discussed the possibility that this was a sign that Madoff was more than simply deviating from the SSC Strategy. One theory they came up with for the supposedly perfect success rate was that Madoff was backdating the trade confirmations.

288. Berman made a number of recommendations to address fraud risk, including requesting trade confirmations for options trading the day the trade purportedly took place, requesting information on options counterparties to confirm the trades, and conducting an asset audit to verify the assets were there.

289. Berman was not the only person to raise questions with FGG about BLMIS’s deviations from the SSC Strategy. In April 2008, a Swiss investment advisor expressed to

Santiago Reyes, an FGG salesman, his doubt that the SSC Strategy could generate the returns Madoff claimed. “I have one question,” he wrote:

How did the manager in such [a] volatile time to [sic] make so much money? I mean, in your strategy buying put was largely more expensive then the sell of the call. So how can he finance the hedge of the portfolio and of course how can he make money (whereas the portfolio can’t be hedge buy [sic] the sell of the call)[.] So the alpha generated by the manager is due to good stock picking on the 40 to 50 stocks ch[o]sen? I don’t think so! I know that the madoff [sic] strategy is doing great but could it be possible to have more details?

FGG responded by sending only a “preview of Sentry performance estimates as of April 24, 2008,” and did not answer any of the Swiss adviser’s questions.

Options Volume

290. FGG recognized that the sheer number of options needed, given the volume of AUM, was too large for BLMIS to be trading options as it claimed to be.

291. FGG knew that BLMIS claimed to be trading baskets of equities correlated to the S&P 100 proportionally allocated to each account—not separate equity trades for each feeder fund account. To hedge those baskets with put options, as the SSC Strategy called for, BLMIS claimed to be trading S&P 100 Index options (“OEX”), which were traded on the CBOE. The trade confirmations BLMIS provided to FGG included CUSIP numbers, indicative of CBOE-traded options.

292. The indications on the face of trade confirmations that BLMIS was trading options on the CBOE, however, did not comport with other information about the options markets FGG received. Widespread indications were that there was not enough volume or liquidity in the CBOE to support the SSC Strategy. In November 2003, for example, a member of FGG’s sales team commented on a client’s concerns that the volume of options needed to

hedge FGG's feeder funds' accounts far exceeded market volume, and asked Vijayvergiya and Blum, "[i]s it really as excessive as [the investor] implied[?]" In February 2004, another investor expressed similar doubt that "there [could be] sufficient liquidity in these options to cover the needs of a portfolio the size of which is managed by Madoff in its totality."

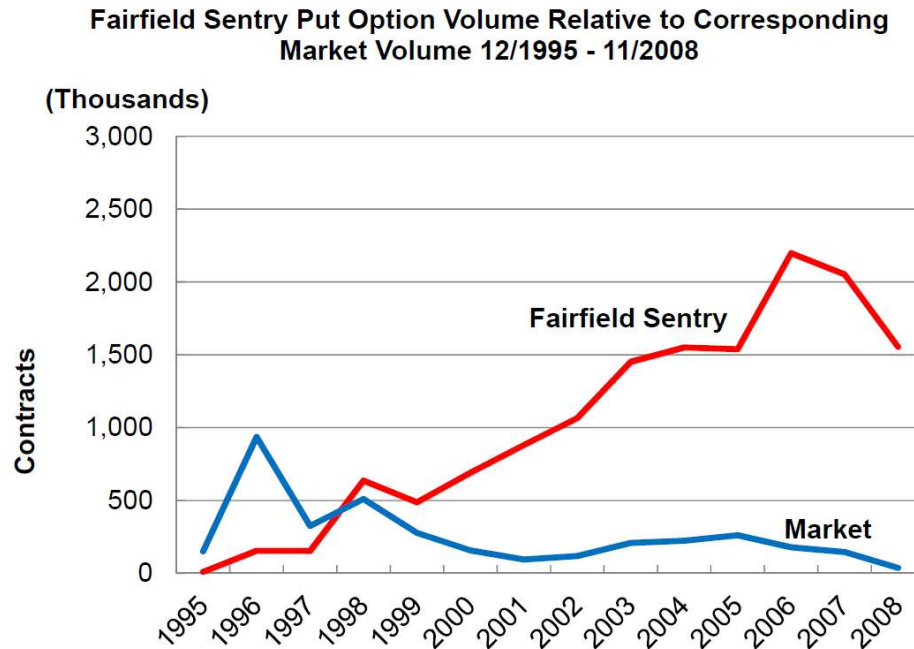
293. If, at that point, FGG harbored the belief that a sufficient number of options could have traded on the CBOE, that belief was dispelled when Vijayvergiya shared with Landsberger a series of extrapolations Vijayvergiya made to estimate the number of options that would have been needed to carry out the SSC Strategy for their accounts.

294. Based on the AUM in the FGG feeder funds' accounts and the estimated total AUM with BLMIS, Vijayvergiya calculated the percentage of BLMIS AUM the FGG feeder funds made up.

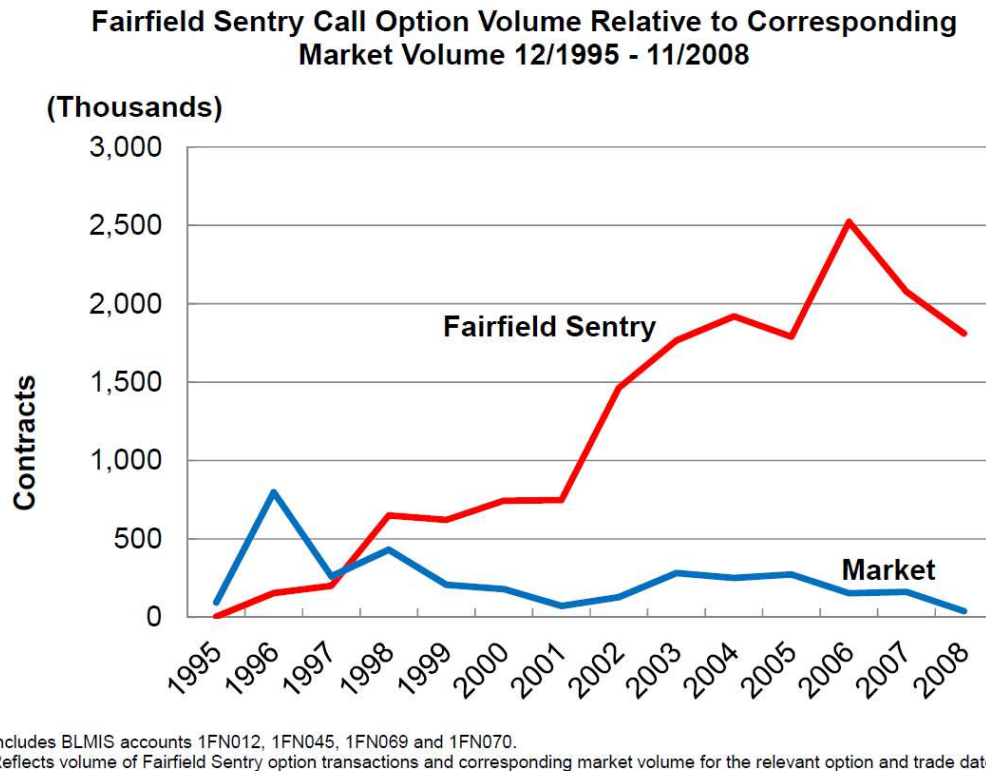
295. In 2006, for example, Vijayvergiya estimated that Fairfield Sentry accounted for between 35% and 40% of all of BLMIS's AUM. His estimate was confirmed in August 2006, when BLMIS was forced to register as an investment adviser and reported that it had \$11.7 billion under management as of July 2006. At that time, Fairfield Sentry's account balances totaled \$4.8 billion—41% of BLMIS's AUM. The percentage was approximately the same at year-end in 2006, when Fairfield Sentry accounted for \$5.6 billion of the \$13.2 billion under management with BLMIS, and at year-end in 2007, when Fairfield Sentry accounted for \$7.1 billion of the \$17.1 billion under management with BLMIS.

296. The number of OEX index options needed to carry out the SSC Strategy in the FGG feeder funds' accounts alone exceeded the total number of OEX index options traded on the CBOE. As illustrated on the following charts, the volume of the S&P 100 put and call

options purported to have been purchased on behalf of Fairfield Sentry alone completely dwarfed the volume of the same S&P 100 put and call options traded on the CBOE on the same days:



Includes BLMIS accounts 1FN012, 1FN045, 1FN069 and 1FN070.
 Reflects volume of Fairfield Sentry option transactions and corresponding market volume for the relevant option and trade date.



297. Notwithstanding FGG’s observation that Madoff could not be trading the options as he said, Vijayvergiya resorted to dishonesty in drafting responses to investor queries. BLMIS, Vijayvergiya said, “utilizes over-the-counter . . . options contracts rather than transacting on any of the U.S. options exchanges. This is because the level of options activity required to notionally protect the stock basket would exceed the amount available on the listed options exchanges.” But trading over the counter would also have required BLMIS to enter into private, individually negotiated, arm’s length contracts with willing counterparties, a practice FGG knew that BLMIS did not follow, as each trade confirmation contained a CUSIP number matched to exchange trading over the CBOE.

An Options Trading Structure that Violated Industry Standards

298. The Defendants were also aware of other structural issues and inconsistencies in Madoff’s purported options trading, including the alleged collateral for the options trading.

300. The Defendants knew that standard industry practice required the principal counterparties to be directly in contact with one another so each party could assess the other's creditworthiness. The Defendants also knew that BLMIS's purported options trading structure, leaving the IA Business customer exposed to counterparty risk without ever knowing the identity of the counterparty, was highly irregular and inconsistent with industry practice.

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the feeder funds' account statements should have shown settlement dates for all of their options trades of T+1.

302. Between 2000 and 2008, almost a quarter of all of the options purportedly traded by BLMIS for Fairfield Sentry's and Greenwich Sentry's accounts settled more than a day after the trade took place. During this period, Fairfield Sentry's account statements showed 628 delayed settlements, Greenwich Sentry's statements showed 235, and Greenwich Sentry Partners' statements showed 206. Of the option trades anomalies on Greenwich Sentry Partners' account statements, 97% settled on a date other than T+1. The Defendants tracked and monitored Fairfield Sentry's account and saw these dates and knew that BLMIS's options trades were extremely unusual and indicative of fraudulent activity.

303. The Defendants knew that Madoff was not telling them the truth about options transactions. In March 2008, Vijayvergiya provided the FGG Executive Committee with a "Recap of conversation with Bernie." Among other things, Vijayvergiya stated "on Derivatives Counterparties" that "all OTC options counterparties must provide performance assurance in the form of T-Bills." Landsberger replied, "Not sure I understand the use of t-bills by his option counterparties-can u possibly elaborate? I assume it gives him some risk protection, but if he buys or sells puts/calls, why would counterparty pledge t-bills?" Landsberger knew Madoff's explanation did not add up.

304. Madoff's story about options counterparties had vacillated for years. For example, in 2005, during the call between Madoff, Vijayvergiya, and McKeefry in preparation for the SEC interview, Vijayvergiya commented that, based on discussions he had had with Madoff in 2003, he knew that Madoff contacted counterparties to ensure that puts were available before he purchased equities. Madoff cut him off. Fearful that the practice Vijayvergiya was

referring to would suggest to the SEC front running, Madoff corrected him—he never would contact counterparties before trading. Although it was inconsistent with their prior discussions with Madoff, Vijayvergiya and McKeefry did not challenge him on this point.

305. Yet, in later discussions on the same point in June 2008, Madoff would revert to claiming that he contacted OTC options counterparties before implementing the SSC Strategy.

306. A month later, in July 2008, a Fairfield Sentry investor expressed concern about BLMIS's counterparty risk. Vijayvergiya came up with a response, claiming that FGG knew Madoff spoke to option counterparties to determine option availability before he purchased any equities even though Vijayvergiya knew Madoff had denied doing so previously.

Out-of-Range Trades

307. In connection with its BLMIS investments, FGG received and reviewed BLMIS account statements that showcased trading anomalies, including out-of-range trades. From February 1998 until November 2008, BLMIS purported to make 358 equity trades outside of the daily price range between the Fairfield Sentry and Greenwich Sentry accounts.

308. By 2005, FGG's knowledge that BLMIS purported to buy equities below their reported daily low and sell them above their reported daily high was confirmed by analyses conducted by Prime Buchholz & Associates, a prominent investment consultant that managed approximately \$20 billion in client assets.

309. In May 2005, an FGG sales agent forwarded Vijayvergiya the Prime Buchholz analysis they "talked about," attaching a report analyzing BLMIS trades purportedly placed on April 6, 2004. This analysis was based on an April 2004 BLMIS customer statement and compared BLMIS's purported pricing for equities to the daily high, low, and closing prices reported by various sources.

310. Prime Buchholz noted that “in 27 out of 38 trades placed on April 6, 2004, Madoff Securities posted purchases below the reported lowest price available on the exchange that day. In 3 of the noted 27 trades, the difference in price exceeded \$1.” Knowing this, Prime Buchholz concluded that because BLMIS would “not allow clients to custody their holdings with outside firms,” they could not “verify transactions and actual prices received.”

311. According to a 2013 interview with Prime Buchholz’s founder and principal consultant, Prime Buchholz “couldn’t figure out how [Madoff] made his money.” Prime Buchholz explained that “[i]f we can’t figure it out, then we can’t recommend it to our clients.” Prime Buchholz’s due diligence included a two-hour meeting in New York with Tucker, and a follow-up meeting with FGG.

312. But unlike Prime Buchholz, Vijayvergiya simply discounted BLMIS’s inexplicable pricing, writing to a co-worker, “feel free to file this under ‘completely useless’...” He did so despite having a number of similar, unanswered questions.

313. Finally, in 2008, and despite Madoff’s displeasure with the mounting redemptions, Vijayvergiya also tried to “submit a redemption order to liquidate my entire holdings in Fairfield Sentry Limited.” Vijayvergiya did not liquidate any of his other investments but only wanted to sell Fairfield Sentry.

THE TRANSFERS

A. Initial Transfers from BLMIS to the Fairfield Funds

314. The Bankruptcy Court has entered Consent Judgments in favor of the Trustee on his claims against Fairfield Sentry, Greenwich Sentry, and Greenwich Sentry Partners (together, “Fairfield Funds”). The Bankruptcy Court granted judgments for the Trustee in the amount of

\$3,054,000,000 as to Fairfield Sentry, \$206,038,654 as to Greenwich Sentry, and \$5,985,000 as to Greenwich Sentry Partners.

315. During the six years preceding the Filing Date, BLMIS made transfers to the Fairfield Funds in the collective amount of \$3,107,023,654 (the “Six Year Initial Transfers”). The Six Year Initial Transfers included transfers of \$2,895,000,000 to Fairfield Sentry (the “Fairfield Six Year Initial Transfers”), \$206,038,654 to Greenwich Sentry, and \$5,985,000 to Greenwich Sentry Partners (collectively, the “Greenwich Six Year Initial Transfers”). (*See* Exhibits 2-4.) The Six Year Initial Transfers were and continue to be customer property within the meaning of SIPA § 78lll(4). Each of the Six Year Initial Transfers is avoidable under section 544 of the Bankruptcy Code, applicable provisions of the N.Y. Debt. & Cred. Law, particularly §§ 273-279, including 279-a, and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3). The Fairfield Funds received the Six Year Initial Transfers with knowledge of fraud at BLMIS.

316. The Six Year Initial Transfers include \$1,667,125,000 BLMIS transferred to the Fairfield Funds during the two years preceding the Filing Date (the “Two Year Initial Transfers”). The Two Year Initial Transfers included transfers of \$1,580,000,000 to Fairfield Sentry (The “Fairfield Two Year Initial Transfers”), \$81,700,000 to Greenwich Sentry, and \$5,425,000 to Greenwich Sentry Partners (collectively, the “Greenwich Two Year Initial Transfers”). (*See* Exhibits 2-4.) Each of the Two Year Initial Transfers is avoidable under section 548 of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3). The Fairfield Funds received the Two Year Initial Transfers with knowledge of fraud at BLMIS, or, at a minimum, with willful blindness to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

317. Both Greenwich Sentry and Greenwich Sentry Partners were formed as limited partnerships under the laws of the State of Delaware. Under Delaware Code, Title 6, the entities that served as general partners for the Greenwich Sentry and Greenwich Sentry Partners limited partnerships have the same liability as partners in general partnerships and are jointly and severally liable for all obligations of the partnerships, including the liability for the avoidable transfers received by Greenwich Sentry and Greenwich Sentry Partners at the time the entities were serving as general partners. In addition, Greenwich Sentry's and Greenwich Sentry Partners' partnership agreements provided that general partners would have unlimited liability for the repayment and discharge of all debts and obligations of their respective limited partnerships.

318. FG Limited served as general partner for Greenwich Sentry from 1999 to June 2003. FG Bermuda served as general partner for Greenwich Sentry from July 1, 2003 to December 31, 2004 and from January 1, 2006 until November 19, 2010, when Greenwich Sentry filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. FG Bermuda served as general partner for Greenwich Sentry Partners from its inception in 2006 until November 19, 2010, when Greenwich Sentry Partners filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

B. Subsequent Transfers from the Fairfield Funds to the Defendants

319. Hundreds of millions of dollars initially transferred from BLMIS to Fairfield Sentry, Greenwich Sentry, and Greenwich Sentry Partners was subsequently transferred, directly or indirectly, to Defendants FIFL, Stable Fund, FG Limited, FG Bermuda, FG Advisors, Fairfield International Managers, FG Capital, Share Management, Noel, Tucker, Piedrahita, Vijayvergiya, Toub, and Corina Noel Piedrahita. (See Exhibits 5-23.)

320. Fairfield Sentry had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The knowledge of the following entities and individuals is imputed to Fairfield Sentry: Fairfield International Managers (investment manager from November 1990 to December 31, 1997); FG Limited (investment manager from December 31, 1997 to July 1, 2003; placement agent from July 1, 2003); FG Bermuda (investment manager from July 1, 2003); Noel (founder and director); Tucker (founder).

321. Greenwich Sentry and Greenwich Sentry Partners had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, were willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The knowledge of the following entities and individuals is imputed to Greenwich Sentry: Noel (general partner from 1992 to 1998); Tucker (general partner from 1992 to 1998); FG Limited (general partner from 2002 to 2003); FG Bermuda (investment manager from 2003 to 2004 and 2006 to 2008, and special limited partner from 2005 to 2006); and FG Advisors (administrative services). The knowledge of the following entities is imputed to Greenwich Sentry Partners: FG Bermuda (general partner from 2006 to 2008); and FG Advisors (administrative services).

322. FIFL had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The knowledge of the following entities and individuals is imputed to FIFL: FG Advisors (investment manager); FG Limited (placement agent); Noel (director); Tucker (director).

323. Stable Fund had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The

knowledge of Tucker (managing member) and FG Advisors (investment manager) is imputed to Stable Fund.

324. FG Limited had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The knowledge of the following entities and individuals is imputed to FG Limited: Tucker (director, principal); McKeefry (executive director, chief operating officer, vice president); Toub (director); Smith (director); and Fairfield International Managers (majority shareholder).

325. FG Bermuda had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The knowledge of the following individuals is imputed to FG Bermuda: Noel (director); Tucker (director); Piedrahita (director, chief executive officer); McKeefry (chief legal officer, assistant secretary, director); Lipton (chief financial officer, assistant secretary); McKenzie (controller); Blum (chief operating officer); Smith (director, chief investment officer); and Vijayvergiya (chief risk officer, director).

326. FG Advisors had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The knowledge of the following individuals is imputed to FG Advisors: McKeefry (president); Lipton (vice president, chief financial officer); Blum (chief operating officer); and Bowes (managing partner), as well Tucker and Noel, which FG Advisors' Form ADV identified as control persons of FG Advisors.

327. Fairfield International Managers had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at

BLMIS. The knowledge of the following individuals is imputed to Fairfield International Managers: Noel (50% owner); and Tucker (50% owner).

328. FG Capital had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The knowledge of the following individuals is imputed to FG Capital: Noel (50% owner); and Tucker (50% owner).

329. Share Management had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS. The knowledge of Corina Noel Piedrahita is imputed to Share Management.

330. Each of the subsequent transfers from the Fairfield Funds was received by the Defendants at a time when they had actual knowledge of the fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, were willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.¹

331. Because the Defendants did not take the subsequent transfers in good faith and without knowledge of the voidability of the initial transfers, all transfers from BLMIS to the Fairfield Funds, which they subsequently transferred, either directly or indirectly, to the Defendants, were and remain customer property and are recoverable by the Trustee under section 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.

332. Based on the Trustee's investigation to date, the recoverable transfers include the immediate or mediate transfers to: FIFL (Exhibit 10); Stable Fund (Exhibit 11), FG Limited (Exhibit 12), FG Bermuda (Exhibit 13), FG Advisors (Exhibit 14), Fairfield International Managers (Exhibit 15), FG Capital (Exhibit 16), Share Management (Exhibit 17), Noel (Exhibit

¹ The Trustee reserves all rights to appeal the measure and burden of proof imposed on the Trustee in connection with his avoidance and recovery claims under sections 544(b), 547, 548, 550, and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and applicable provisions of the N.Y.D.C.L.

18), Tucker (Exhibit 19), Piedrahita (Exhibit 20), Vijayvergiya (Exhibit 21), Toub (Exhibit 22), and Corina Noel Piedrahita (Exhibit 23) (collectively, the “Subsequent Transfers”).

333. The chart below summarizes the Subsequent Transfers.

DEFENDANT	EXHIBIT	SIX YEAR TRANSFERS	TWO YEAR TRANSFERS
FIFL	10	\$339,733,216	\$84,748,727
Stable Fund	11	\$14,848,335	\$8,483,335
FG Limited	12	\$613,046,742	\$293,422,004
FG Bermuda	13	\$675,462,817	\$295,805,210
FG Advisors	14	\$165,947,267	\$93,733,319
Fairfield International Managers	15	\$293,935,681	\$99,898,321
FG Capital	16	\$2,963,730	\$91,863
Share Management	17	\$3,321,151	\$2,547,891
Walter Noel	18	\$12,964,286	\$8,015,421
Jeffrey Tucker	19	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Andrés Piedrahita	20	\$163,144,472	\$59,103,511
Amit Vijayvergiya	21	\$7,083,760	\$6,026,353
Philip Toub	22	\$32,631,707	\$16,930,200
Corina Noel Piedrahita	23	\$6,323,496	\$2,787,962

CAUSES OF ACTION

334. To the extent that any of the following recovery counts maybe inconsistent with each other, they are to be treated as being pleaded in the alternative.

335. The Trustee’s discovery and investigation is ongoing, and the Trustee reserves the right to: (i) supplement the information on the initial transfers, the subsequent transfers, and any additional transfers; and (ii) seek recovery of such transfers.

**COUNT ONE:
RECOVERY OF FIFL SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against FIFL

336. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

337. FIFL is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$339,733,216 (“FIFL Subsequent Transfers”).

338. Each of the FIFL Subsequent Transfers was received by FIFL when it had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

339. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the FIFL Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FIFL for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing FIFL, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the FIFL Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the FIFL Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

**COUNT TWO:
RECOVERY OF STABLE FUND SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against Stable Fund

340. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

343. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Stable Fund Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Stable Fund for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Stable Fund, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Stable Fund Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Stable Fund Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

Against FG Limited

345. FG Limited is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$613,046,742 (“FG Limited Subsequent Transfers”).

346. Each of the FG Limited Subsequent Transfers was received by FG Limited when it had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

347. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the FG Limited Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FG Limited for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing FG Limited, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the FG Limited Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the FG Limited Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

**COUNT FOUR:
RECOVERY OF FG BERMUDA SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against FG Bermuda

348. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

349. FG Bermuda is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$675,462,817 ("FG Bermuda Subsequent Transfers").

350. Each of the FG Bermuda Subsequent Transfers was received by FG Bermuda when it had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

351. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the FG Bermuda Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FG Bermuda for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing FG Bermuda, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the FG Bermuda Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the FG Bermuda Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

**COUNT FIVE:
RECOVERY OF FG ADVISORS SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against FG Advisors

352. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

353. FG Advisors is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$165,947,267 ("FG Advisors Subsequent Transfers").

354. Each of the FG Advisors Subsequent Transfers was received by FG Advisors when it had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

355. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the FG Advisors Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FG Advisors for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing FG Advisors, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the

Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the FG Advisors Subsequent Transfers;
(c) imposing a constructive trust over the FG Advisors Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds,
products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs,
prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems
just and appropriate.

**COUNT SIX:
RECOVERY OF FAIRFIELD INTERNATIONAL
MANAGERS SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against Fairfield International Managers, Noel, and Tucker

356. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

357. Fairfield International Managers, Noel, and Tucker are immediate or mediate transferees of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$293,935,681 ("Fairfield International Managers Subsequent Transfers").

358. As owners of Fairfield International Managers, Noel and Tucker each received and controlled 50% of the Fairfield International Managers Subsequent Transfers.

359. Each of the Fairfield International Managers Subsequent Transfers was received by Fairfield International Managers when it had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

360. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Fairfield International Managers Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Fairfield International Managers for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Fairfield International Managers, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising

Against FG Capital, Noel, and Tucker

361. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

362. FG Capital, Noel, and Tucker are immediate or mediate transferees of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$2,963,730 (“FG Capital Subsequent Transfers”).

363. As owners of FG Capital, Noel and Tucker each received and controlled 50% of the FG Capital Subsequent Transfers.

364. Each of the FG Capital Subsequent Transfers was received by FG Capital when it had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

365. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the FG Capital Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FG Capital for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing FG Capital, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the FG Capital Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the FG Capital Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds,

Against Share Management and Corina Noel Piedrahita

370. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Share Management Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Share Management and Corina Noel Piedrahita for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Share Management and Corina Noel Piedrahita, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Share Management Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Share Management Subsequent Transfers, or their

Against Noel

374. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Noel Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Noel for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Noel, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Noel Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Noel Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

**COUNT TEN:
RECOVERY OF TUCKER SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against Tucker

375. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

376. Tucker is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$2,500,000 (“Tucker Subsequent Transfers”).

377. Each of the Tucker Subsequent Transfers, including any transfers that Tucker received from Fairfield International Managers and FG Capital, was received by Tucker when he had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

378. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Tucker Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Tucker for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Tucker, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Tucker Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Tucker Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys’ fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys’ fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

**COUNT ELEVEN:
RECOVERY OF PIEDRAHITA SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against Piedrahita

379. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

380. Piedrahita is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$163,144,472 (“Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers”).

381. Each of the Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers was controlled by Piedrahita, and received by him or his alter ego Safehand Investments when he had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

382. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Piedrahita for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Piedrahita, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

**COUNT TWELVE:
RECOVERY OF VIJAYVERGIYA SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against Vijayvergiya

383. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

384. Vijayvergiya is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$7,083,760 (“Vijayvergiya Subsequent Transfers”).

385. Each of the Vijayvergiya Subsequent Transfers was received by Vijayvergiya when he had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

386. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Vijayvergiya Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Vijayvergiya for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Vijayvergiya, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Vijayvergiya Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Vijayvergiya Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

**COUNT THIRTEEN:
RECOVERY OF TOUB SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against Toub

387. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

388. Toub is an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers totaling \$32,631,707 (“Toub Subsequent Transfers”).

389. Each of the Toub Subsequent Transfers was received by Toub when he had knowledge of fraud at BLMIS or, at a minimum, was willfully blind to circumstances suggesting a high probability of fraud at BLMIS.

390. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Toub Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Toub for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Toub, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Toub Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Toub Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys’ fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys’ fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

**COUNT FOURTEEN:
RECOVERY OF CORINA NOEL PIEDRAHITA SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550(a)**

Against Corina Noel Piedrahita

391. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

394. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment: (a) recovering the Corina Noel Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Corina Noel Piedrahita for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Corina Noel Piedrahita, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Corina Noel Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Corina Noel Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products or offspring, in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest, and any other relief, including attorneys' fees and costs, the Court deems just and appropriate.

Against FG Limited

396. FG Limited served as the general partner to Greenwich Sentry from 1998 to 2003, during which time certain of the Six Year Initial Transfers were made.

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**COUNT SIXTEEN:
GREENWICH SENTRY GENERAL PARTNER LIABILITY**

399. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

401. Greenwich Sentry is insolvent, and its assets are insufficient to satisfy any judgment on the claims asserted herein. FG Bermuda, as the general partner, is liable to satisfy any judgment against Greenwich Sentry based on obligations Greenwich Sentry incurred while FG Bermuda was serving as general partner.

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**COUNT SEVENTEEN:
GREENWICH SENTRY PARTNERS GENERAL PARTNER LIABILITY**

Against FG Bermuda

403. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Second Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

404. FG Bermuda served as the general partner to Greenwich Sentry Partners from its inception in 2006 to November 19, 2010, when Greenwich Sentry Partners filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy, during which time certain of the Six Year Initial Transfers were made.

405. Greenwich Sentry Partners is insolvent, and its assets are insufficient to satisfy any judgment on the claims asserted herein. FG Bermuda, as the general partner, is liable to satisfy any judgment against Greenwich Sentry based on obligations Greenwich Sentry Partners incurred while FG Bermuda was serving as general partner.

406. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to applicable Delaware law, FG Bermuda is jointly and severally liable for all obligations Greenwich Sentry Partners incurred while FG Bermuda was serving as general partner, and the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against FG Bermuda recovering the Six Year Initial Transfers, or their value, that Greenwich Sentry Partners received while FG Bermuda was serving as general partner, for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS.

WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in favor of the Trustee and against the Defendants as follows:

- (i) On the First Claim for Relief, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), judgment against FIFL: (a) recovering the FIFL Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FIFL for the benefit of the BLMIS

(iii) On the Third Claim for Relief, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), judgment against FG Limited: (a) recovering the FG Limited Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FG Limited for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing FG Limited, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the FG Limited Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the FG Limited Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or offspring in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest and any other relief, the Court deems just and appropriate;

(v) On the Fifth Claim for Relief, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), judgment against FG Advisors: (a) recovering the FG Advisors Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FG Advisors for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing FG Advisors, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the FG Advisors Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the FG Advisors Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or offspring in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest and any other relief, the Court deems just and appropriate;

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disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Fairfield International Managers Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Fairfield International Managers Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or offspring in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest and any other relief, the Court deems just and appropriate;

(vii) On the Seventh Claim for Relief, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), judgment against FG Capital: (a) recovering the FG Capital Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FG Capital for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing FG Capital to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the FG Capital Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the FG Capital Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or offspring in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest and any other relief, the Court deems just and appropriate;

(viii) On the Eighth Claim for Relief, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), judgment against Share Management and Corina Noel Piedrahita: (a) recovering the Share Management Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Share Management and Corina Noel Piedrahita for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Share Management and Corina Noel Piedrahita, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Share Management Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Share Management Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or

to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or offspring in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest and any other relief, the Court deems just and appropriate;

(xii) On the Twelfth Claim for Relief, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), judgment against Vijayvergiya: (a) recovering the Vijayvergiya Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Vijayvergiya for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Vijayvergiya, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Vijayvergiya Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Vijayvergiya Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or offspring in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest and any other relief, the Court deems just and appropriate;

(xiii) On the Thirteenth Claim for Relief, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), judgment against Toub: (a) recovering the Toub Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Toub for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Toub, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Toub Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Toub Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or offspring in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest and any other relief, the Court deems just and appropriate;

(xiv) On the Fourteenth Claim for Relief, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), judgment against Corina Noel Piedrahita:

(a) recovering the Corina Noel Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from Corina Noel Piedrahita for the benefit of the BLMIS estate; (b) directing Corina Noel Piedrahita, to the extent allowable by law, to disgorge to the Trustee all profits related to, arising out of, or concerning the Corina Noel Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers; (c) imposing a constructive trust over the Corina Noel Piedrahita Subsequent Transfers, or their proceeds, products, or offspring in favor of the Trustee; and (d) awarding attorneys' fees, costs, prejudgment interest and any other relief, the Court deems just and appropriate;

(xv) On the Fifteenth Claim for Relief, pursuant to applicable Delaware law judgment that FG Limited is jointly and severally liable for all obligations Greenwich Sentry incurred while FG Limited was serving as general partner, and recovering the Six Year Initial Transfers, or their value, that Greenwich Sentry received while FG Limited was serving as general partner, from FG Limited for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS;

(xvi) On the Sixteenth Claim for Relief, pursuant to applicable Delaware law judgment that FG Bermuda is jointly and severally liable for all obligations Greenwich Sentry incurred while FG Bermuda was serving as general partner, and recovering the Six Year Initial Transfers, or their value, that Greenwich Sentry received while FG Bermuda was serving as general partner, from FG Bermuda for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS;

(xvii) On the Seventeenth Claim for Relief, pursuant to applicable Delaware law judgment that FG Bermuda is jointly and severally liable for all obligations of Greenwich Sentry Partners incurred while FG Bermuda was serving as general partner, and

recovering the Six Year Initial Transfers, or their value, that Greenwich Sentry Partners received while FG Bermuda was serving as general partner, from FG Bermuda for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS;

(xviii) On all Claims for Relief, the Trustee seeks a judgment under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001(1) and (9) declaring that the Initial Transfers are voidable pursuant to SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), sections 105(a), 544(b), 547(b), 548(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, §§ 273-279, including 279-a, of the N.Y. Debt. & Cred. Law, and the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules (McKinney 2003), as applicable, and as necessary to recover the Subsequent Transfers pursuant to section 550 of the Bankruptcy Code and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), and obtain all appropriate relief.

(xvix) On all Claims for Relief, imputing each of the Defendant's knowledge to each of the other Defendants;

(xx) On all Claims for Relief, directing the Defendants to disgorge to the Trustee all profits, including any and all management fees, incentive fees or other compensation and/or remuneration received by the Defendants related to, arising from, or concerning the Six Year Initial Transfers;

(xxi) On all Claims for Relief, pursuant to federal common law and N.Y. C.P.L.R. 5001 and 5004, as applicable, awarding the Trustee prejudgment interest from the date on which the Six Year Initial Transfers were received by the Defendants;

(xxii) On all Claims for Relief, awarding the Trustee attorneys' fees, all applicable interest, costs and disbursements incurred in this proceeding;

(xxiii) On all Claims for Relief, establishing a constructive trust over all Six Year Initial Transfers and Subsequent Transfers and their proceeds, product and offspring in favor of the Trustee for the benefit of the estate; and

(xxiv) Granting the Trustee such other, further, and different relief as the Court deems just, proper, and equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Trustee demands trial by jury in this action of all issues so triable.

Dated: August 28, 2020
New York, New York

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